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CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA.

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LABOUR REPORT, 1934.

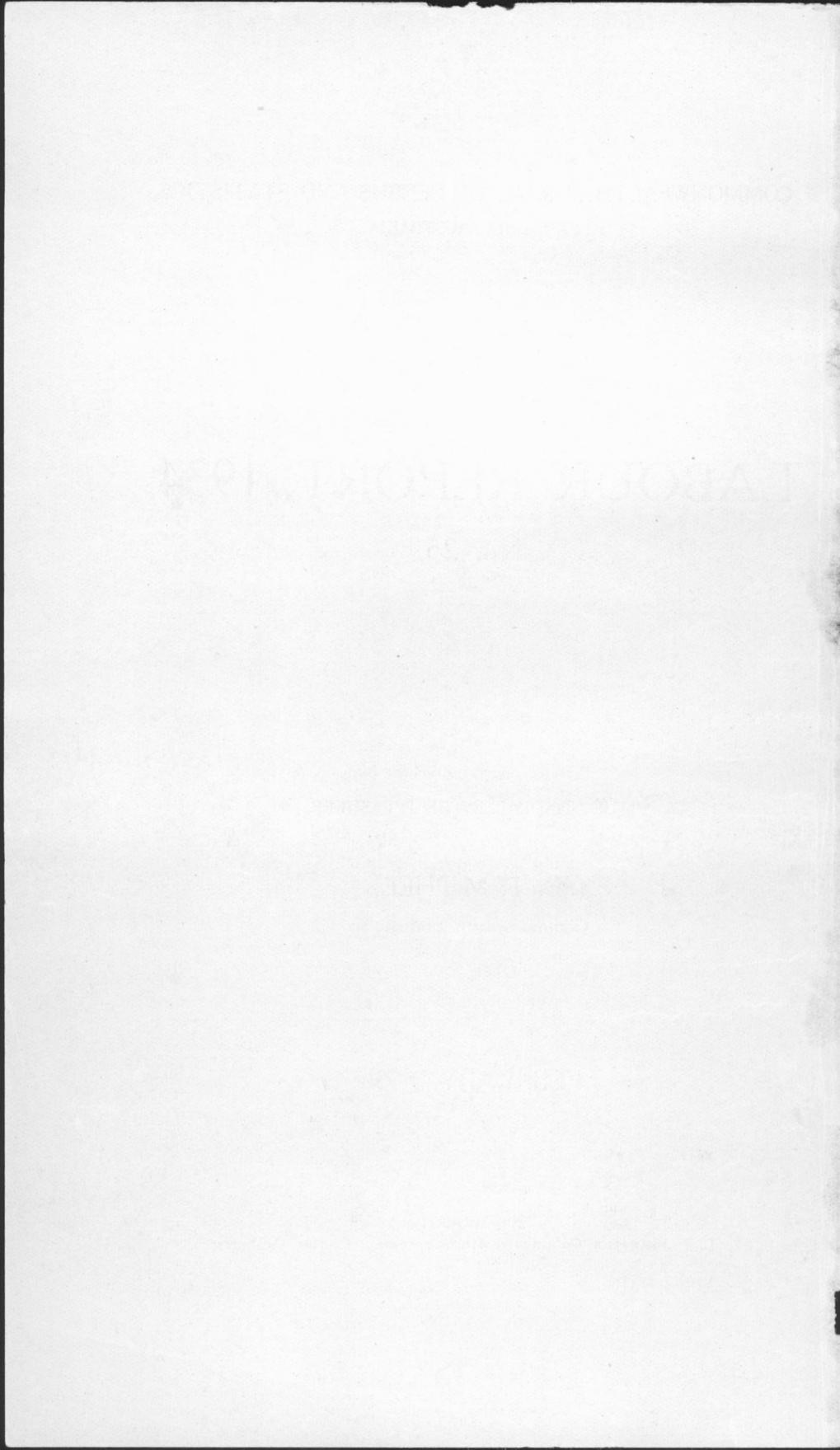
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PREFACE.

The first Labour Report issued by this Bureau was published in 1912. This Report is the twenty-fifth of the series and deals chiefly with the year 1934. The tabulations, however, include particulars relating to the first half of 1935 as well as for earlier years, in most cases back to 1930.

The subject-matter in the Report has been divided into four main Chapters, covering information in regard to Prices (Wholesale, Retail and International Comparisons); Wages; Employment (Unemployment and Industrial Disputes); Associations (Trade Unions and Employers' Associations); and follows the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement.

In view of the many "series" of retail price index-numbers associated with the fixation and adjustment of wages, a short description has been added to Chapter I., Section 2, of the composition of each series and the extent to which they are used for the purposes mentioned; and in Section 3 the full regimen of Clothing and Miscellaneous items of the "All Items" ("C") Series Index is published for the first time—this being the Index adopted by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court for the purpose of fixing and adjusting the wages controlled by that Court.

In Chapter II., Section 3, a comprehensive review is given of the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration which restored to workers the 10 per cent. reduction of wages imposed by the Court in January, 1931, and established a new system for the fixation and adjustment of the basic wage.

In the Chapter, "Employment", a brief review has been included of the special legislation for the relief of unemployment enacted during 1931 to 1935.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to rates of wage, labour organizations, employers' associations, unemployment, industrial disputes, &c., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco—Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

PREFACE.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents, and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

The valuable assistance rendered to the Bureau by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices, is acknowledged, and to the officers concerned I desire to express my sincere thanks.

I am specially indebted to Mr. H. G. Downing, the officer in charge of Labour Statistics in this Bureau, for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the compilation of this Report and in seeing the matter through the press, also to the staff under his control for their cordial co-operation and valuable services.

E. T. MCPHEE,
Commonwealth Statistician.

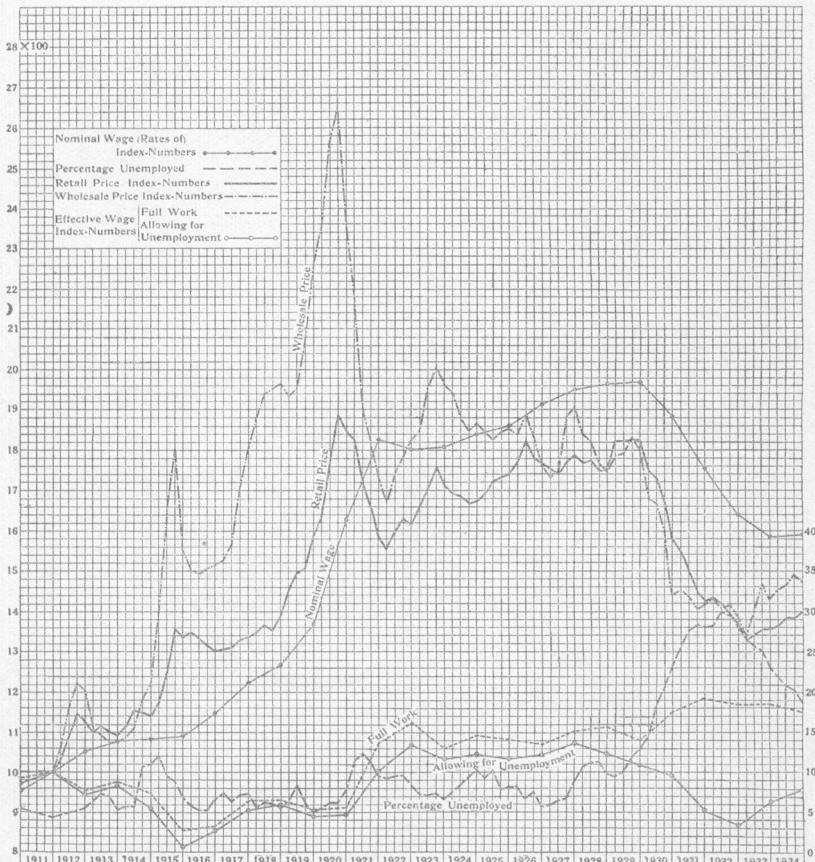
Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Canberra, F.C.T., February, 1936.

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RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICES, NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE OR REAL WAGE INDEX NUMBERS, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED.—AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1934.



NOTE.—The figures on the right represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade-union returns. The figures on the left represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (=1,000). Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent (all houses) for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index-number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers, average nominal wage for adult males and *real* wage (full work and allowing for unemployment) for adult males, since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter.



CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

Section 1.—Wholesale Prices.

1. General.—The information given in this chapter refers to Melbourne wholesale prices. An index of Sydney wholesale prices is compiled by the Government Statistician of New South Wales, and published in the *Year Book* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Business Statistics* of that State.

The scope of the wholesale price index can best be understood by an examination of the list of commodities included which is given on page 10. This list is, to a large extent, comparable with that used in the compilation of the "Economist" and "Statist" index-numbers of Great Britain, but differs largely from that used for the wholesale price index-numbers of the United States (Bureau of Labour) or Canada (Department of Labour).

The items for computing the Melbourne wholesale price index comprise chiefly basic materials which in the form of raw material, food, or as a source of power, enter into production for home consumption. The purpose of the index, therefore, is to measure the changes in the price of these particular materials rather than the changes in prices generally. As Australia does not, to any extent, manufacture from imported raw materials commodities for export, the local consumption appears to give the most appropriate weighting. Any lack of uniformity in the variations of the index-numbers for these wholesale prices and for retail prices would indicate broadly the changes in the relation of manufacturing and distributing charges to the cost of basic materials.

The index-number of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912, and has been continued on the same lines since that year. It was resolved, however, at the Conference of Statisticians at Brisbane in 1930 that the time had come to revise and extend the items included in order to bring the index into line with the changed conditions. An investigation to that end is now in progress, and it is hoped that the results will shortly be available.

2. Commodities in Groups.—The commodities are divided into eight groups, as set out on page 10. The descriptions of the groups are given below with the proportional cost of the consumption of each group in the middle of 1934. These proportions may be used with fair accuracy as "weights" to combine any group index-numbers at the present time, but would give unsatisfactory results if used for a time when prices were relatively much different, as in 1929.

Groups of Commodities.

Group.	Description.	Percentage of Aggregate Cost (1934).
I.	" Metals and Coal "	15
II.	" Cotton, Wool ", also jute, leather, &c.	15
III.	" Agricultural Produce "	25
IV.	" Dairy Produce "	8
V.	" Groceries "	18
VI.	" Meat "	11
VII.	" Building materials " (mostly timber)	7
VIII.	" Chemicals " (excluding fertilizers)	1

It will be noticed that the group "Chemicals" is practically negligible.

The index relates chiefly to basic materials, but a certain proportion of Australian manufacturing costs enters into all groups. The amount is small in Meat (VI.), Agricultural Produce (III.), and Cotton, Wool (II.), and greater in others, but the difference is not sufficient to justify any inference

as to different changes of the price-level for manufactured goods and farm products. The number and weight of manufactured commodities included are too small to warrant deductions of this nature from any possible grouping.

Many of the commodities included are affected by the tariff. Cotton, Wool (II.), Agricultural Produce (III.) and Meat (VI.), are little affected, and Dairy Produce (IV.) not greatly, but in the other groups the tariff is a dominating influence.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.							
Iron—				Currants	..	lb.	1,400
Pig	Mxd. Nos.	ton	6½	Raisins	..	"	1,400
Rod and Bar	Stafford	"	3½	Herrings	..	x-lb. fresh	50
Angles	"	"	3½	Salmon	..	x lb. tall	50
Plate	"	"	3	Sardines	..	Alaska Halves	100
Hoop	"	"	½	Coffee	..	Plantation	200
Galvanized	26 gauge	"	5	Cocoa	..	McKenzie's	100
Tinned Plates	I.C. Coke	box	60	Sugar	..	No. 1A	22
Fencing Wire	No. 8 ..	ton	6	Macaroni	..	..	200
Zinc, sheet	"	"	1	Taploca	..	..	7
Lead, sheet	"	"	½	Rice	..	ton	3
.. pipes	"	"	½	Salt ..	..	cwt.	7
Copper, sheet	"	lb.	2,000	Australian	..	ton	7
Quicksilver	"	ton	12	Salt ..	..	"	7
Coal ..	Newcastle. on wharf	ton	600	Rock ..	..	"	1
GROUP II.							
Branbags	..	doz.	110	Mustard	..	Coleman's	6
Cornsacks	..	"	250	Starch	..	White	100
Woolpacks	..	each	200	Blue ..	..	Keen's	50
Leather—				Matches	..	Australiana	90
Chrome Box	..	ft.	1,200	Safety			
Hide				Candles	..	Rangoon	1,600
Rough Tanned	..	b.	600	Tobacco	..	"	1,300
—Split				Tea	..	"	3,000
Sole Leather—	..	"	600	Kerosene	..	gallon	1,700
Factory							
Sides							
Cotton ..	Raw ..	"	24,000	GROUP VI.			
Wool ..	Greasy ..	"	12,200				
Twine ..	Reaper ..	"	150	Beef	..	Average quality	390
Tallow ..	Mutton ..	ton	1½	Mutton	..	"	33,000
	Prime			Veal	..	"	2,000
GROUP III.				Lamb	..	"	5,600
Wheat ..	..	bushel	500	Pork	..	"	3,700
Flour ..	..	ton	48				
Bran ..	..	"	14	GROUP VII.			
Pollard ..				Timber—	Flooring—		
Oats ..	Milling ..	bushel	14	6 x 1½	100 ft. lin.	30	
Oatmeal ..	Colonial	ton	1,200	6 x 2	"	30	
Barley ..	English	bushel	150	6 x 2½	"	30	
"	Cape ..	"	100	6 x 4	"	30	
Maize ..		"	1,000	Weather-boards	Oregon	200	
Hay ..	Best Mngr.	ton	135	1,000 ft.	sup.	20	
Chaff ..	Prime ..	"	135	Cement	..	Shelving	10
Straw ..	Victorian	"	25	White Lead	..	Portland	30
Peas ..		bushel	55	Slates	..	cask	30
Potatoes ..		ton	40		Welsh	ton	30
Malt ..	Victorian	bushel	140		20 x 10	1,000	30
Onions ..	..	ton	3				
GROUP IV.							
Ham ..	..	lb.	800	GROUP VIII.			
Bacon ..	..	"	3,200	Cream of Tartar	In kegs	lb.	400
Cheese ..				Carbonate of Soda	..	ton	½
Butter ..	Best Fresh	"	9,500	Saltpetre	..	Refined	"
Lard ..	Bulk	"	200	Sulphur	..	"	1-20
Eggs ..	Ordinary	doz.	1,800	Caustic Soda	..	cwt.	½
Honey ..	..	lb.	600	Alum	..	Lump	½
Beeswax ..				Cyanide of Potassium	..	lb.	½
Condensed Milk ..	Bacchus Marsh	doz. lb.	160				570

3. Index-Numbers.—Index-numbers for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined, are shown in the following table:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers 1861 to June, 1934, Computed with
Year 1911 as Base (= 1,000).*

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Cotton, Wool, Leather.	III. Agricul- tural Pro- duce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Grocer- ies.	VI. Meat.	VII. Build- ing Mat- erials.	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Groups.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,220
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,001	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	874
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,088
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,058
1920 ..	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	2,480
1921 ..	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903
1922 ..	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923 ..	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	1,944
1924 ..	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,815	1,806	1,885
1925 ..	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926 ..	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	1,832
1927 ..	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,624	1,866	1,817
1928 ..	1,912	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,075	1,744	1,923	1,792
1929 ..	1,912	1,556	1,792	1,853	1,690	2,246	1,754	1,942	1,803
1930 ..	1,866	1,127	1,484	1,627	1,666	2,025	1,875	1,982	1,590
1931 ..	1,826	1,039	1,121	1,399	1,794	1,508	2,025	2,166	1,428
1932 ..	1,736	1,000	1,230	1,303	1,767	1,348	2,043	2,127	1,411
1933 ..	1,713	1,118	1,175	1,195	1,714	1,487	2,061	2,106	1,409
1934 ..	1,660	1,261	1,288	1,274	1,735	1,540	2,015	2,018	1,471
1933—									
Oct. ..	1,698	1,174	1,150	1,237	1,731	1,774	2,047	2,081	1,445
Nov. ..	1,699	1,209	1,174	1,115	1,734	1,448	2,062	2,077	1,414
Dec. ..	1,698	1,213	1,243	1,087	1,735	1,495	2,051	2,078	1,438
1934—									
Jan. ..	1,701	1,383	1,195	1,076	1,744	1,532	2,059	2,078	1,458
Feb. ..	1,699	1,411	1,190	1,098	1,734	1,456	2,056	2,076	1,452
Mar. ..	1,699	1,374	1,203	1,141	1,765	1,478	2,034	2,044	1,459
Apr. ..	1,694	1,326	1,242	1,233	1,752	1,536	1,992	2,040	1,471
May ..	1,640	1,249	1,219	1,400	1,750	1,489	2,014	2,052	1,456
June ..	1,637	1,241	1,274	1,365	1,743	1,465	2,017	2,023	1,483
July ..	1,634	1,225	1,340	1,335	1,728	1,559	2,019	2,008	1,483
Aug. ..	1,639	1,226	1,361	1,326	1,718	1,687	2,005	2,006	1,500
Sept. ..	1,647	1,181	1,355	1,327	1,728	1,687	2,005	2,000	1,493
Oct. ..	1,639	1,170	1,404	1,335	1,717	1,601	1,994	1,986	1,493
Nov. ..	1,647	1,160	1,338	1,331	1,720	1,542	1,993	1,945	1,470
Dec. ..	1,647	1,181	1,330	1,322	1,725	1,445	1,991	1,950	1,459
1935—									
Jan. ..	1,638	1,191	1,315	1,318	1,728	1,475	1,988	1,950	1,459
Feb. ..	1,641	1,145	1,311	1,332	1,736	1,454	1,992	1,953	1,451
Mar. ..	1,641	1,117	1,321	1,336	1,731	1,404	1,984	1,998	1,443
Apr. ..	1,641	1,150	1,313	1,358	1,716	1,384	1,980	1,998	1,444
May ..	1,574	1,230	1,316	1,380	1,719	1,453	1,970	1,998	1,458
June ..	1,565	1,237	1,354	1,335	1,727	1,457	1,966	1,998	1,466

* The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

4. Variations since Outbreak of War.—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1934, and for each month from October, 1933, to June, 1935, are shown in the

following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1,000) for each group:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices Index-Numbers.

(Base—July, 1914 = 1,000).

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Cotton, Wool, Leather.	III. Agricul- tural Produce.	IV. Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Gro- ceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Groups.
July, 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
" 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
" 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
" 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
" 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
" 1920 ..	2,091	2,430	2,288	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
" 1921 ..	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,668
" 1922 ..	1,703	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
" 1923 ..	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
" 1924 ..	1,667	2,220	1,541	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,653
" 1925 ..	1,682	1,806	1,681	1,360	1,670	1,364	1,562	1,746	1,617
" 1926 ..	1,760	1,453	1,873	1,483	1,677	1,191	1,510	1,771	1,606
" 1927 ..	1,782	1,515	1,709	1,516	1,671	1,302	1,482	1,820	1,593
" 1928 ..	1,737	1,635	1,661	1,456	1,654	1,242	1,590	1,876	1,571
" 1929 ..	1,737	1,428	1,677	1,540	1,638	1,385	1,602	1,895	1,581
" 1930 ..	1,695	1,035	1,389	1,353	1,614	1,249	1,712	1,933	1,399
" 1931 ..	1,659	954	1,049	1,163	1,738	930	1,849	2,112	1,254
" 1932 ..	1,577	918	1,152	1,083	1,712	831	1,865	2,074	1,237
" 1933 ..	1,556	1,026	1,100	994	1,661	917	1,882	2,054	1,235
" 1934 ..	1,508	1,158	1,205	1,059	1,682	950	1,839	1,968	1,290
1933—									
October ..	1,542	1,078	1,077	1,028	1,678	1,094	1,869	2,029	1,266
November ..	1,543	1,110	1,099	927	1,681	893	1,883	2,026	1,240
December ..	1,542	1,114	1,163	904	1,682	922	1,872	2,027	1,259
1934—									
January ..	1,545	1,270	1,118	895	1,690	945	1,879	2,027	1,277
February ..	1,543	1,295	1,114	913	1,681	898	1,877	2,024	1,273
March ..	1,543	1,262	1,126	949	1,711	912	1,857	1,993	1,270
April ..	1,538	1,217	1,163	1,025	1,697	947	1,818	1,989	1,290
May ..	1,490	1,147	1,141	1,164	1,696	918	1,839	2,001	1,277
June ..	1,487	1,140	1,192	1,135	1,689	903	1,841	1,975	1,283
July ..	1,484	1,125	1,254	1,110	1,675	962	1,843	1,958	1,300
August ..	1,489	1,126	1,274	1,102	1,665	1,041	1,830	1,957	1,315
September ..	1,496	1,084	1,209	1,103	1,674	1,040	1,830	1,950	1,309
October ..	1,489	1,074	1,314	1,110	1,664	987	1,820	1,937	1,309
November ..	1,496	1,074	1,253	1,107	1,667	951	1,819	1,897	1,288
December ..	1,496	1,084	1,244	1,099	1,672	891	1,817	1,902	1,279
1935—									
January ..	1,488	1,094	1,231	1,096	1,675	909	1,815	1,902	1,279
February ..	1,490	1,051	1,227	1,107	1,682	897	1,818	1,905	1,272
March ..	1,490	1,025	1,237	1,111	1,677	866	1,811	1,949	1,265
April ..	1,490	1,056	1,229	1,129	1,663	853	1,807	1,949	1,266
May ..	1,429	1,129	1,231	1,148	1,666	896	1,798	1,949	1,278
June ..	1,421	1,135	1,267	1,110	1,674	898	1,795	1,949	1,285

5. Seasonal Fluctuations.—To show seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1934. These are given in the following table, with the year 1911 as base, also with the average prices for the year 1934 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and cost of housing) have been included for comparative purposes:—

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1934.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,456	1,463	1,492	1,459	1,471
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1934 as base (= 1,000)	990	995	1,014	992	1,000
Retail Price (Food, Groceries and Cost of Housing) Index-Numbers with average for 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,335	1,364	1,375	1,392	1,367
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and Cost of Housing) Index-Numbers with average for 1934 as base (= 1,000)	977	998	1,006	1,018	1,000

The results evidence a greater variation in wholesale than in retail prices, but in both instances the index-numbers show that the prices increased during the first three quarters of the year. In the fourth quarter wholesale prices dropped whilst retail prices rose slightly.

6. Prices, 1933 and 1934.—In Section I. of the Appendix, details are given of the average wholesale prices of the particular grades of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1933 and 1934. Corresponding information for previous years was given in the Appendices to preceding Reports. In Report No. 1 (1912), prices are given for each year from 1871 to 1911.

§ 2. Retail Prices.

1. General.—The methods adopted for the computation of retail price index-numbers have been described in earlier issues of this Report. For the principles involved, the reader is recommended to consult the Appendix to Labour Report No. 9.

2. The New Composite Unit.—The constitution of the "composite unit" used until the end of June, 1932, is published in Labour Report, No. 23, and preceding issues, together with the reasons for its replacement by the new one appearing below. In accordance with the general principles of procedure in changing the regimen (*see* Labour Report No. 9, Appendix I., Part II., paras. 14, 18) the index was taken as determined by the old regimen for the June quarter of 1932, and the new regimen is used to measure variations in the price-level after that date. The breach of continuity is very slight, and the index-number may be regarded as recording as accurately as possible the changes in retail prices through the whole period since 1911. In the old regimen, the weights represented in millions the annual total consumption for Australia in the years 1906 to 1910. In the new regimen, the weights are, approximately, the annual average consumption per head for household purposes during the years 1927 to 1929. Small adjustments in the crude average consumption have been made in two ways. Consumption by factories, when the product did not go into household use in Australia, was deducted. On the other hand, the weights given to some foods, such as dried apricots and canned peaches, cover also the consumption of other similar foods. The following table gives the new regimen, and the weights of corresponding items of the old regimen, reduced for comparison to the same basis of annual consumption per head. In the last column, the approximate relative importance of the items making up the new regimen is shown for the third quarter of 1932. The relative importance will, of course, change slightly with variation of prices, and revised figures will be published from time to time as may be necessary.

Retail Prices—"New Composite Unit."

(COMPARISON OF "NEW" AND "OLD" MASS UNITS AND PERCENTAGE COST OF EACH ITEM.)

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	" New " Regimen Mass Units (per capita).	(a) " Old " Regimen Mass Units (per capita).	(b) Cost of Items in " New " Regimen as percentage of Aggregate—Melbourne, 3rd Quarter, 1932.
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GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).

1. Bread ..	2 lb. loaf	100	109.86	5.8
2. Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb. bag	2	2.58	1.0
3. " self-raising ..	2 lb. pkt.	12	..	1.0
4. Tea ..	lb.	8	7.04	2.9
5. Sugar ..	"	100	107.98	6.5
6. Rice ..	"	8	11.74	0.4
7. Sago ..	"	1	1.88	0.1
8. Jam, apricot ..	1½ lb. tin	8	17.14	1.2
9. Golden Syrup ..	2 lb. tin	1	..	0.1
10. Oatmeal ..	lb.	8	8.22	0.3
11. Raisins, seeded ..	"	5	3.29	0.7
12. Currants ..	"	2	3.29	0.2
13. Apricots, dried ..	"	1	..	0.2
14. Peaches, canned ..	2 lb. tin	3	..	0.5
15. Pears, canned ..	lb. "	1	..	0.2
16. Salmon, in tins ..	lb. tin	3	..	0.7
17. Potatoes ..	14 lb.	9	15.02	1.1
18. Onions ..	lb.	14	15.96	0.9
19. Soap, household, ordinary ..	"	16	15.02	1.2
20. Candles ..	"	1	3.76	0.2
21. Kerosene ..	gallon	1	3.99	0.3

GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

22. Milk, fresh ..	quart	72	70.42	6.3
23. Butter, factory ..	lb.	30	22.30	7.6
24. Cheese, mild ..	"	4	3.52	0.7
25. Milk, condensed, sweetened ..	tin	5	..	0.7
26. Eggs, fresh ..	dozen	6	4.23	1.3
27. Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	10	7.51	2.1
28. Ham, rashers, uncooked ..	"	2	1.88	0.4

GROUP III.—MEAT.

29. Beef, sirloin ..	lb.	18		
30. " ribs ..	"	22		
31. " steak, rump ..	"	11		
32. " steak, stewing ..	"	20	107	90.85
33. " sausages ..	"	7		10.2
34. " corned round ..	"	14		
35. " brisket with bone ..	"	15		
36. Mutton, leg ..	"	20		
37. " shoulder ..	"	15		
38. " loin ..	"	18	79	77.93
39. " chops, loin ..	"	16		5.9
40. " chops, leg ..	"	10		
41. Pork, leg ..	"	2		
42. " loin ..	"	2	9	8.69
43. " chops ..	"	2		1.2
44. " sausages ..	"	3		

GROUP IV.—HOUSING.

45. House Accommodation ..	week	II	10.92	38.1
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(a) The mass units given for the "Old" regimen are obtained by dividing the "total consumption" weights of the "Old" regimen by the mean population of Australia for the years 1906 to 1910.

(b) Relative importance of items, "New" regimen.

Foods of some importance, such as fresh fish, and fruit and vegetables other than potatoes and onions have not been included in the new regimen, owing to the fact that comparable prices for a standard grade for these items cannot be obtained, while a further difficulty arises from the seasonal character of the production and consumption thereof. The inclusion of such items, therefore, would impair the accuracy and stability of the index, and even if accurate information could be obtained, the index would probably not be materially affected by their inclusion. In the old regimen certain omissions were made partly on account of the difficulty of securing comparable prices. Some of the joints of meat, for example, were not only insufficiently standardized, but anomalies in price were not uncommon. On this account, they have been deleted, and the total weight given to meat is distributed amongst the more standardized joints.

3. Collection of Data.—Retail prices of the commodities included in the "composite unit" are collected from representative retail establishments in each of the five selected towns in each State (30 towns in all). The addresses of traders are forwarded to the Bureau by the Government Statisticians of each State, and prices of foods included in the regimen are obtained monthly from about ten tradespeople in each town. A careful selection is made from the lists of tradespeople and agents to ensure the supply of representative figures for the district as a whole, and returns are sent back for verification if there is any doubt in regard to the accuracy of the information supplied. The movement in wholesale prices of commodities is used as a check when the indicated movement of retail prices appears to be abnormal.

Misunderstanding has occurred in connexion with the use of the word "predominant" in describing the grade of goods for which prices were quoted. When retailers first made a return of prices, they were asked to quote for the grade most in demand—the "predominant" price—and the prices have been usually so described. But there was no intention that the grade for which a price was quoted should be changed on account of a change in the demand. To change the grade in this way would be contrary to the first principles of making an index of prices, as was laid down very emphatically by Sir George Knibbs in the Appendix to the Labour Report, No. 9, 1918.

The grades and qualities quoted for by the individual retailers have in fact been kept practically constant. Any appreciable change would be detected in the tabulated prices, and the return would be sent back for explanation or amendment. In 1931, with the very sudden fall in *real* wages and *real* incomes of all kinds, there was a possibility of considerable changes taking place in the predominant grade for some commodities. Retailers were therefore requested to take special care not to change the grade or quality quoted for, and the word "predominant" has been abandoned, as liable to give rise to misunderstanding. A careful scrutiny of returns has made it certain that there has been no appreciable change of grade in the foods for which prices are recorded.

A return of rents is made at the middle of each quarter by ten or more house-agents in each capital city for brick and wooden houses respectively classified according to the number of rooms. The return shows the average rent paid for all occupied houses of an average standard. Houses with special advantages or disadvantages, are, therefore, not taken into account. Information on similar lines is collected quarterly in each of the country towns included in the investigation.

4. Change of Base Period.—In the issues of the Labour Report up to the year 1929, the retail prices of food and groceries and cost of housing (four and five rooms) were compared with the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000, while the total household expenditure tabulations, (i.e., food and groceries, rent of four and five rooms, clothing and miscellaneous items) were computed to the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in November, 1914 = 1,000. The desirability of computing retail price indexes to a post-war base was considered by a Conference of Statisticians, and it was resolved that from 1st January, 1930, the average of the five-yearly period—1923–1927—be adopted as base for retail price indexes. Consequently, the index-numbers in the following tables, with the exception of those given in the table showing relative cost in the 200 towns of Australia, have been re-computed to the base specified.

5. Retail Price Index-Numbers and Wage Assessment.—In view of the many “Series” of Retail Price index-numbers which are now associated with the fixation and variation of wages, the following short explanation of the various Series involved is considered necessary.

It is desirable to again emphasize the fact that the Retail Price index-numbers compiled by the Bureau are designed to measure the *variations* in the cost of the definite regimen of commodities and services covered by each of the series, and do not of themselves “fix” wages. The use made of them by wage-fixing tribunals for the purpose of fixing and adjusting wages, is entirely the responsibility of the tribunals concerned, and not of the Bureau, although the Bureau fully realizes the great importance of the function to which these indexes are applied in this connexion, and takes every care to make them as accurate as possible.

(i) “A” Series.—The “A” Series of Indexes covers the items Food and Groceries and the Rent of all Houses, with the year 1911 as the base (1,000). This is the Series which the Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopted in 1913 to determine the relative basic wage for towns throughout Australia, and to vary what is popularly known as the “Harvester” Basic Wage of 1907—the wage (42s. per week for Melbourne) declared by Mr. Justice Higgins to be sufficient to meet the “normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being, living in a civilized community.” This series has had very little application since May, 1933, as the result of the adoption by the Court of the “D” Series at that date, and the “C” Series in May, 1934. The “A” Series of Indexes are published in Appendix VII. of this Report.

(ii) “B” Series.—The “B” Series covers the items Food and Groceries and Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses, with the prices ruling in the years 1923–1927 as the base (1,000).

This series has never been used in connexion with wages by any Industrial Tribunal, and is published on pages 18 to 24.

(iii) “C” Series—(See page 25).—The “C” Series covers all items of Household Expenditure, viz., Food and Groceries; Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses; Clothing (man, wife and three children); Household Drapery and Hardware; Fuel; Lighting; and other miscellaneous items, with the year 1923–1927 as base (1,000).

This Series was introduced as the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage of 1920, and the regimen adopted was practically that of the "Indicator" Lists of the Commission.

The Series was not used in connexion with the assessment of wages until its partial adoption by the Federal Court in May, 1933, when that Court introduced the "D" Series of Indexes (for explanation of which see below); but in its judgment of 17th April, 1934, the Court adopted the "C" Series as the sole basis of the wages declared in the judgment, and for the future adjustment of such wages.

This Series, covering as it does a far wider range of commodities, displays a different relationship between the towns than is shown in the preceding Series ("A" and "B"), and has given rise to the sharp differences in the wages allotted to certain country towns compared with the former rates.

(iv) *"D" Series.*—The "D" Series is a combination of the "A" and "C" Series, and was created by the Commonwealth Court in May, 1933, for the fixation and adjustment of wages of those employees who were subjected to the full 10 per cent. "cut" imposed by the Court in January, 1931.

The Series has for its base the "A" Series Index for each town for the 4th Quarter of 1929, which is varied according to the ratio of change indicated by the "C" Series Index for the whole of 1929 and the corresponding "C" Index for the town for the Quarter upon which the adjustment is to be made. It will thus be seen that whereas the "D" Indexes for each town from the 4th Quarter of 1929 to date are in the same ratio as the "C" Indexes for the same town, the relationship of different towns is that of the "A" Series for the 4th Quarter of 1929, slightly modified by the difference in movement of the "A" Series and the "C" Series Index for each town.

This Series has been superseded almost entirely by the judgment of the Court referred to under "C" Series, and will only continue to operate in the few industries exempted in the judgment for further consideration.

A set of index-numbers under this Series is included in Appendix VIII.

(v) *Food and Groceries.*—The regimen of Food and Groceries is a component part of each of the Series of Retail Price index-numbers before mentioned, and details of the regimen comprising it will be found in paragraph 2 of this section. An index computed from the prices of food and groceries only is used for the adjustment of Old-age and Invalid Pensions.

(vi) *The "200 Towns" Table.*—This table is tabulated for the month of November each year in respect of 200 of the more important towns of the Commonwealth, and covers the cost of Food and Groceries combined with the Rent of 4 and of 5-roomed Houses respectively. This table has been used mostly for arguing relative rates for country towns, but the index-numbers have not been directly employed by Arbitration Tribunals in this connexion. The base of this table is the weighted average cost of Food, Groceries and Rent of All Houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 = 1000. The table will be found on page 38.

(vii) *Relative Merits of Series.*—The relative merits of the various series of index-numbers have been much discussed. Prices of all commodities do not change simultaneously, and consequently over short periods there may be differences of some magnitude between the results ascertained from the different series, but over longer periods these differences tend to be much reduced.

Thus, taking the movement of the following Retail Price Indexes for the Six Capital Cities over the two periods 1911 to 1934 and 1929 to 1934, the changes are substantially of the same order, viz. :—

			Increase per cent., 1911-1934.	Decrease per cent., 1929-1934.
Food and Groceries only..	..	..	40	25
Rent of All Houses ..	..	..	37	22
Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses ..	..	..	32	25
Food and Rent of All Houses ("A" Series)			39	24
Food and Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses ("B" Series) ..	..	..	37	25
"All Items" of Household Expenditure ("C" Series) ..	..	..	36*	21

* Taken back to 1911 from base 1914 by means of "A" Series Index.

A simple discussion of the retail price index for food and rent, and of its accuracy and adequacy, particularly in connexion with wage adjustment, was given in Labour Report No. 21, Appendix VIII., which is printed also as a separate pamphlet entitled "Wages and Prices."

6. Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1934.—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, also the weighted average for all groups together, for the capital city of each State are shown in the next table. The index-numbers in the following tables, which have the period 1923-27 as base, can be converted to the old base 1911 by multiplying by 1,000 and dividing by the index-number for 1911.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities. ("B" Series.)

The index-numbers given in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since each group or combination has its own base, viz., the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 for that group or combination.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
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GROUP I.—GROCERIES

Sydney ..	510	574	627	1,115	952	912	923	844	851
Melbourne ..	461	521	562	1,070	858	775	791	714	758
Brisbane ..	547	614	607	1,105	877	854	831	771	806
Adelaide ..	510	541	598	1,070	846	753	754	718	782
Perth ..	572	720	628	1,103	908	844	825	761	846
Hobart ..	501	566	604	1,087	917	828	853	789	810
Weighted Average (a) ..	499	564	599	1,093	899	838	845	774	809

GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

Sydney ..	551	574	656	1,080	984	841	810	758	780
Melbourne ..	571	567	635	1,087	922	804	743	687	718
Brisbane ..	495	581	588	983	896	793	732	686	683
Adelaide ..	548	651	705	1,018	908	758	695	677	690
Perth ..	709	733	735	1,152	983	857	785	731	765
Hobart ..	564	587	695	1,091	921	768	695	641	665
Weighted Average (a) ..	563	591	654	1,072	946	815	764	715	739

(a) For all capital cities.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—continued.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.		
GROUP III—MEAT											
Sydney	519	501	668	960	1,034	853	781	764	821
Melbourne	557	485	663	1,030	991	804	722	732	758
Brisbane	535	488	610	897	741	644	599	599	647
Adelaide	553	541	784	1,095	1,107	876	839	809	832
Perth	789	824	881	1,103	1,025	802	794	777	798
Hobart	668	638	780	1,244	1,036	842	809	817	861
Weighted Average (a)	..	558	522	691	1,010	1,001	817	753	746	784	

GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.

Sydney	..	..	523	553	646	1,062	984	876	852	800	825
Melbourne	..	..	517	523	610	1,063	913	791	758	713	748
Brisbane	..	..	530	569	603	1,014	844	778	738	699	727
Adelaide	..	..	532	570	679	1,066	937	789	761	731	767
Perth	..	..	670	753	728	1,116	901	836	804	757	807
Hobart	..	..	565	592	678	1,133	952	816	797	757	786
Weighted Average (a)	..	533	559	640	1,064	941	826	796	751	783	

GROUP IV.—HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

Sydney	..	..	593	701	760	989	1,197	1,026	894	864	869
Melbourne	..	..	455	569	628	820	1,011	867	816	801	808
Brisbane	..	..	283	373	466	630	775	680	641	681	691
Adelaide	..	..	510	706	655	809	916	755	691	694	700
Perth	..	..	458	524	589	739	979	881	810	795	794
Hobart	..	..	405	452	518	881	914	901	868	860	865
Weighted Average (a)	..	497	612	662	862	1,047	901	817	804	810	

ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

Sydney	..	..	548	606	687	1,036	1,059	929	867	822	840
Melbourne	..	..	495	539	616	977	948	818	778	742	769
Brisbane	..	..	442	500	554	877	819	743	704	690	713
Adelaide	..	..	524	618	671	975	929	777	736	716	742
Perth	..	..	594	672	679	982	968	852	805	768	802
Hobart	..	..	508	542	621	1,044	939	846	822	792	814
Weighted Average (a)	..	520	578	648	992	978	852	803	768	792	

(a) For all capital cities.

7. Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.—The preceding table takes into account the rent of houses of four and five rooms only. Up till the end of 1924, the rent of "all houses" was the basis of the index. The "all houses" index is still continued for the use of the Arbitration Court (Appendix VII.). The movements of these two indexes differ little one from the other in the same city, but the index-numbers for "all houses" may be seriously affected between towns by the different proportions of four and five-roomed houses in the total of all houses.

8. Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1930 to 1935.—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (44 commodities), in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly, and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, index-numbers are inserted showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries, and housing.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927, as Base (a) (= 1,000). ("B" Series.)

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.												
1930 ..	984	974	1,182	977	964	988	913	952	958	909	932	916
1931 ..	876	868	1,011	843	857	879	791	815	825	781	810	793
1932 ..	852	836	953	829	818	853	758	767	779	778	801	760
1933 ..	800	799	880	785	770	801	713	732	733	738	746	715
1934 ..	825	834	917	815	802	827	748	774	783	760	783	751
1934 1st Qtr.	814	820	892	802	803	816	726	758	757	747	761	730
2nd "	821	836	917	817	811	824	749	782	786	768	791	752
3rd "	827	836	926	818	788	829	750	771	794	756	783	753
4th "	839	844	932	822	806	840	766	784	794	769	797	768
1935 1st Qtr.	826	844	939	825	802	829	774	800	798	789	811	776
2nd "	825	849	934	806	823	829	778	808	812	801	821	781
1934.												
January ..	810	817	895	800	806	812	723	755	758	749	760	727
February ..	814	820	890	801	803	816	727	756	753	745	762	730
March ..	817	824	890	806	800	819	728	762	760	746	760	732
April ..	829	836	904	816	811	830	747	780	784	771	786	750
May ..	827	848	923	829	824	831	762	796	794	781	807	765
June ..	808	824	924	807	797	811	739	770	781	752	781	742
July ..	816	832	931	822	791	819	743	769	780	750	780	746
August ..	832	837	928	818	789	834	752	773	802	759	782	734
September ..	833	838	919	813	785	834	757	772	799	759	787	759
October ..	848	841	939	825	791	848	777	790	802	776	803	779
November ..	836	849	924	824	809	838	758	777	794	757	789	760
December ..	832	843	933	816	819	835	763	785	786	773	797	765
1935.												
January ..	832	848	940	834	799	835	774	804	799	786	811	776
February ..	825	845	942	822	802	829	775	800	799	793	813	778
March ..	819	839	935	818	806	823	773	795	797	788	807	775
April ..	817	845	931	819	820	821	770	806	811	799	818	774
May ..	825	847	935	797	823	828	782	809	812	805	822	785
June ..	833	855	936	801	825	836	782	810	812	798	823	784
HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).												
1930 ..	1,107	1,044	727	1,181	978	1,170	1,011	696	750	883	865	982
1931 ..	1,026	895	700	953	802	1,005	867	620	653	815	823	847
1932 ..	894	799	622	841	781	877	816	627	643	733	804	709
1933 ..	864	779	630	812	781	850	801	636	641	721	795	785
1934 ..	869	789	642	820	780	857	808	652	658	741	803	796
1934 1st Qtr.	863	778	635	811	782	848	799	653	656	721	792	785
2nd "	866	784	642	824	779	855	801	654	662	742	804	790
3rd "	872	795	644	823	779	861	817	650	662	747	805	805
4th "	873	800	646	823	778	862	815	651	653	754	809	803
1935 1st Qtr.	879	822	644	853	776	860	841	663	666	802	850	829
2nd "	881	833	644	860	776	872	847	664	691	812	845	835
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.												
1930 ..	1,059	998	1,021	1,050	969	1,052	948	861	884	900	900	940
1931 ..	929	877	901	882	869	923	818	746	764	793	815	812
1932 ..	867	823	835	834	805	862	778	717	730	753	802	773
1933 ..	822	791	780	794	778	818	742	696	698	731	761	738
1934 ..	840	818	818	817	794	838	769	730	738	753	789	766
1934 1st Qtr.	830	806	799	805	795	827	751	719	720	737	770	748
2nd "	837	818	817	819	799	835	767	736	741	758	795	765
3rd "	843	821	826	820	785	840	774	728	747	753	791	771
4th "	851	828	831	822	796	848	783	737	744	764	801	780
1935 1st Qtr.	844	836	834	835	793	843	798	751	751	794	825	795
2nd "	845	843	831	825	806	844	802	757	769	805	830	800

(a) See explanatory note at top of table on page 18.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-27, as Base (a) (= 1,000) ("B" Series)—continued.

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Watwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.												
1930 ..	844	846	912	966	877	855	937	1,036	1,019	924	1,044	944
1931 ..	778	764	843	902	798	788	789	869	853	774	864	795
1932 ..	738	720	808	876	770	749	761	848	818	772	816	767
1933 ..	699	678	749	802	737	706	731	802	750	740	773	735
1934 ..	727	694	766	807	732	730	767	840	795	745	796	770
1934 1st Qtr.	719	690	755	804	735	724	759	832	772	743	793	762
2nd ..	731	700	778	814	745	735	786	855	808	755	810	788
3rd ..	728	688	762	801	723	729	754	831	791	732	783	757
4th ..	730	699	767	807	725	732	767	843	809	748	798	771
1935 1st Qtr.	745	715	781	827	728	747	770	854	808	767	809	775
2nd ..	744	720	785	828	734	747	779	854	816	766	807	783
1934 ..	721	691	747	800	736	724	754	829	770	745	791	758
January ..	720	690	755	804	738	724	758	833	771	741	793	761
February ..	718	689	762	807	731	723	764	835	774	744	797	768
March ..	736	700	775	812	745	738	793	860	817	761	816	795
April ..	737	714	792	824	750	742	795	870	816	765	821	798
May ..	720	687	769	807	730	723	769	836	790	740	794	772
June ..	725	684	763	806	728	727	747	823	782	722	778	750
July ..	726	687	758	797	718	727	756	836	793	738	785	760
August ..	732	693	763	801	722	733	758	833	799	736	786	762
September ..	738	703	775	811	734	740	764	840	810	740	789	768
October ..	726	695	764	802	721	728	774	849	813	751	806	778
November ..	727	699	762	807	720	729	763	840	805	754	798	767
1935 ..	741	711	776	821	728	743	772	852	808	769	806	776
January ..	747	715	782	827	727	749	768	856	807	768	810	773
February ..	748	720	786	832	730	750	771	855	808	763	811	775
March ..	741	722	789	828	733	745	777	860	811	768	812	781
April ..	740	722	786	829	734	744	780	853	820	766	803	783
May ..	751	717	781	828	735	752	781	848	817	764	805	785
HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).												
1930 ..	775	727	685	720	668	759	916	398	715	586	810	882
1931 ..	680	628	624	628	648	668	755	402	675	586	715	734
1932 ..	641	649	582	542	617	633	691	378	624	610	700	673
1933 ..	681	708	567	517	610	666	694	379	601	610	710	676
1934 ..	691	732	595	515	625	681	700	388	598	623	683	684
1934 1st Qtr.	697	727	586	516	599	681	699	383	596	608	652	680
2nd ..	687	750	599	509	599	679	700	394	599	608	652	685
3rd ..	686	725	599	509	651	678	698	388	601	630	652	683
4th ..	694	725	594	525	651	685	703	388	596	644	655	688
1935 1st Qtr.	709	758	596	522	643	699	727	392	621	624	664	711
2nd ..	721	746	594	522	648	708	734	388	626	624	661	717
FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.												
1930 ..	819	804	832	879	803	821	929	810	911	804	961	922
1931 ..	743	716	765	805	745	745	777	703	790	707	811	774
1932 ..	704	699	728	758	716	708	736	681	749	744	774	734
1933 ..	600	684	684	700	684	689	716	651	695	603	748	713
1934 ..	713	705	705	703	694	712	742	680	725	701	746	739
1934 1st Qtr.	709	699	694	701	686	706	736	672	709	694	743	733
2nd ..	713	713	714	706	693	713	755	691	734	702	755	752
3rd ..	713	701	704	697	697	711	734	674	724	696	737	731
4th ..	718	708	706	707	699	716	744	681	733	711	747	741
1935 1st Qtr.	732	730	715	719	698	730	755	690	741	716	758	752
2nd ..	736	729	718	720	704	733	763	689	749	715	755	759

(a) See note at top of table on page 18.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-1927, as Base (b) (=1,000). ("B", Series)—continued.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.				TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.							
Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.(a)	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.(a)	Devonport.(a)	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.											
1930	..	961	1,138	1,041	1,070	1,055	986	952	937	1,002	938
1931	..	836	994	883	886	918	856	816	812	844	953
1932	..	804	974	834	831	862	824	797	779	830	941
1933	..	757	936	807	807	760	777	757	753	822	946
1934	..	807	987	849	845	817	823	786	765	793	830
1934 1st Qtr.	..	784	947	832	825	774	803	746	730	743	874
1934 2nd " "	..	824	1,007	870	866	830	839	785	750	805	876
1934 3rd " "	..	809	1,003	832	838	831	825	798	774	801	877
1934 4th " "	..	810	989	841	843	831	825	814	788	824	878
1935 1st Qtr.	..	814	973	838	851	839	827	794	780	822	879
1935 2nd " "	..	828	976	860	856	853	840	793	782	830	880
1935 3rd " "	..	814	973	838	851	839	827	794	780	822	881
1935 4th " "	..	828	976	860	856	853	840	793	782	830	882
January 1934.	..	775	931	815	807	765	792	737	731	739	744
February	783	952	815	825	773	802	753	742	749	868
March	795	959	818	842	784	813	747	736	749	873
April	824	997	828	858	826	838	771	756	765	880
May	831	1,016	880	884	845	847	778	780	889	882
June	816	1,007	851	855	836	832	787	783	804	914
July	805	1,004	844	848	830	822	778	780	800	910
August	815	1,005	861	862	832	831	802	798	805	908
September	809	952	847	848	820	823	774	780	794	877
October	816	997	852	853	832	831	781	781	814	913
November	904	842	844	844	828	813	786	786	821	885
December	803	975	815	822	817	813	799	799	813	883
January 1935.	..	813	971	834	850	824	826	795	789	826	812
February	977	837	849	837	825	825	794	789	824	809
March	888	972	842	853	831	831	793	783	827	807
April	811	972	842	853	831	831	793	783	825	805
May	977	972	842	853	833	833	795	794	805	803
June	830	986	871	853	843	842	788	790	831	808
HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).											
1930	..	979	582	903	783	1,063	934	914	806	726	567
1931	..	881	637	851	771	1,035	958	901	778	712	598
1932	..	810	743	805	756	979	805	868	760	702	623
1933	..	795	810	801	756	941	800	866	768	678	816
1934	..	794	801	781	775	925	805	866	769	657	682
1934 1st Qtr.	..	792	819	784	776	925	801	864	772	649	674
1934 2nd " "	..	795	908	770	773	805	805	865	772	661	706
1934 3rd " "	..	797	908	770	774	924	807	860	773	679	726
1934 4th " "	..	792	940	779	777	924	805	872	769	658	686
1935 1st Qtr.	..	789	1,037	798	806	933	810	884	775	690	729
1935 2nd " "	..	1,055	797	817	941	812	887	780	700	737	723
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.											
1930	..	958	941	992	968	1,058	967	839	891	880	919
1931	..	852	874	872	846	950	857	817	774	815	828
1932	..	805	892	804	804	892	817	822	754	804	852
1933	..	768	809	798	782	801	782	774	777	822	847
1934	..	802	955	825	820	855	816	746	745	804	803
1934 1st Qtr.	..	786	900	814	806	836	800	786	773	809	800
1934 2nd " "	..	814	968	832	822	864	810	810	770	774	765
1934 3rd " "	..	805	969	827	822	864	810	820	770	753	790
1934 4th " "	..	804	972	819	819	864	818	835	782	766	792
1935 1st Qtr.	..	805	996	813	833	872	821	826	784	776	842
1935 2nd " "	..	814	1,004	827	842	884	830	826	788	782	841

(a) The towns of Midland Junction (W.A.), Zeehan (Tas.), and Beaconsfield (Tas.), were replaced in 1923 by Northam (W.A.), Burnie (Tas.), and Devonport (Tas.). (b) See note at top of table on page 18.

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 18 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period the numbers are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost during the five-yearly period, 1923-1927, is in each part made equal to 1,000.

The last two columns in each division of the table on the preceding page refer to the weighted average for the six capital cities and for the 30 towns.

9. Population Weights.—Weighted averages for any combination of towns or States may be calculated approximately by multiplying the index-numbers* of the towns or States included by their population weights, and dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the multipliers. The population weights used in the computations of these weighted averages for 1934 and succeeding years are as follows:—

Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	1235	Melbourne ..	992	Brisbane ..	300	Adelaide ..	313	Perth, etc.	208	Hobart ..	60
Newcastle ..	105	Ballarat ..	38	T'woomba ..	26	Kadina,etc.	11	Kalg'lie,etc.	17	Launceston ..	33
Broken Hill ..	27	Bendigo ..	29	Rockham'n ..	29	Pt. Pirie ..	12	Northam ..	5	Burnie ..	4
Goulburn ..	15	Geelong ..	39	Chrt's. Twrs.	7	Mt. Gamb'r ..	5	Bunbury ..	5	Devonport ..	5
Bathurst ..	10	W'nambool ..	9	Warwick ..	7	Peterbor'gh ..	3	Geraldton ..	5	Queenst'wn ..	4
Total ..	1392	Total ..	1107	Total ..	369	Total ..	344	Total ..	240	Total ..	106

The weights used are based on the 1933 Census results, and represent to the nearest 1,000 the actual populations at that date.

The new weights given above make very slight differences in the derived Indexes, compared with those obtained from the weights previously in use, based upon the 1921 Census, which were published in Labour Report, No. 23.

10. Retail Prices Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.—In each section of the next table the average cost for the six capital cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 has been taken as base = 100. The figures measure the variations in the cost of—(a) food and groceries; (b) house rent; and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, by referring to the section of the table relating to food, groceries, and house rent combined, it will be seen that 12s. 1d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 10s. in Brisbane, or 10s. 1od. in Hobart, while 15s. 8d. in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1934 was equivalent to 8s. 1od. in Brisbane in 1907, or 13s. 5d. in Perth in 1911.

*The official index-numbers, however, are calculated by similarly operating on the "aggregate expenditures" of the towns concerned, which may produce slightly different results to the above.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year specified from 1907 to 1935 to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

(“B” Series.)

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
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FOOD AND GROCERIES.

	s. d.						
1907 ..	10 6	10 4	10 7	10 8	13 5	11 4	10 8
1911 ..	11 1	10 6	11 5	11 5	15 1	11 10	11 2
1921 ..	21 3	21 3	20 3	21 4	22 4	22 8	21 3
1927 ..	20 8	19 5	18 10	20 7	20 1	20 0	20 0
1930 ..	19 8	18 3	16 11	18 9	19 3	19 1	18 10
1931 ..	17 6	15 10	15 7	15 9	16 9	16 4	16 6
1932 ..	17 1	15 2	14 9	15 3	16 1	15 11	15 11
1933 ..	16 0	14 3	14 0	14 7	15 2	15 2	15 0
1934 ..	16 6	15 0	14 7	15 4	16 2	15 9	15 8
1934 1st Qtr.	16 3	14 6	14 5	15 2	15 8	14 11	15 4
“ 2nd ”	16 5	15 0	14 7	15 9	16 6	15 8	15 8
“ 3rd ”	16 7	15 0	14 7	15 1	16 2	16 0	15 8
“ 4th ”	16 9	15 4	14 7	15 4	16 2	16 3	15 11
1935 1st ”	16 6	15 6	14 11	15 5	16 3	15 11	15 11
“ 2nd ”	16 6	15 7	14 11	15 7	16 7	15 10	15 11

HOUSE RENT (WEIGHTED AVERAGE, 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1907 ..	11 10	9 1	5 8	10 2	9 2	8 1	9 11
1911 ..	14 0	11 5	7 6	14 1	10 6	9 0	12 3
1921 ..	19 9	16 5	12 7	16 2	14 9	17 7	17 3
1927 ..	22 2	20 11	16 8	18 10	18 5	19 4	20 7
1930 ..	23 11	20 3	15 6	18 4	19 7	18 3	20 11
1931 ..	20 6	17 4	13 7	15 1	17 7	18 0	18 0
1932 ..	17 11	16 4	12 10	13 10	16 2	17 4	16 4
1933 ..	17 3	16 0	13 7	13 11	15 11	17 2	16 1
1934 ..	17 5	16 2	13 10	14 0	15 11	17 4	16 2
1934 1st Qtr.	17 3	16 0	13 11	14 0	15 10	17 3	16 1
“ 2nd ”	17 4	16 0	13 9	14 0	15 11	17 4	16 2
“ 3rd ”	17 5	16 4	13 9	14 0	15 11	17 2	16 3
“ 4th ”	17 6	16 4	13 11	14 1	15 10	17 5	16 3
1935 1st ”	17 7	16 10	14 2	14 7	15 9	17 8	16 4
“ 2nd ”	17 7	16 11	14 5	14 8	15 9	17 9	16 7

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT COMBINED.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1907 ..	11 0	9 11	8 10	10 6	11 11	10 2	10 5
1911 ..	12 1	10 9	10 0	12 4	13 5	10 10	11 7
1921 ..	20 9	19 6	17 6	19 6	19 8	20 11	19 10
1927 ..	21 2	19 11	18 0	20 0	19 6	19 9	20 3
1930 ..	21 2	18 11	16 5	18 7	19 4	18 9	19 7
1931 ..	18 7	16 4	14 10	15 7	17 1	16 11	17 1
1932 ..	17 4	15 7	14 1	14 9	16 1	16 5	16 1
1933 ..	16 5	14 10	13 10	14 4	15 4	15 10	15 4
1934 ..	16 10	15 5	14 3	14 10	16 1	16 3	15 10
1934 1st Qtr.	16 7	15 0	14 2	14 9	15 9	15 9	15 7
“ 2nd ”	16 9	15 4	14 3	15 1	16 3	16 3	15 10
“ 3rd ”	16 10	15 6	14 3	14 8	16 1	16 5	15 11
“ 4th ”	17 0	15 8	14 4	14 11	16 1	16 8	16 1
1935 1st ”	16 11	16 0	14 8	15 1	16 1	16 6	16 2
“ 2nd ”	16 11	16 1	14 9	15 3	16 3	16 6	16 2

II. Price Details, 1934.—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the average retail prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. In Section II. of the Appendix to this Report, the average retail price of each item of the food and groceries group during 1934 is given for the 30 towns included in the investigation. Information with regard to house rents is published quarterly in the Summary, and annually in the Labour Reports. In appendices to Labour Report No. 1, particulars were given of retail prices and house rents in the capital cities for the years 1901 to 1911. In Report No. 2 and subsequent issues detailed information will be found regarding retail prices and rents during each year.

§ 3. Food, Rent, Clothing and Miscellaneous.

THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX—"C" SERIES).

I. General.—The following Section includes the results of investigations into retail price variations of all items ordinarily entering into household expenditure divided into four main groups:—Food and Groceries; Rent; Clothing; and Miscellaneous. This series of index-numbers has been designated the "All Items" ("C" Series) Index. It has become important because of its adoption by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court from 1st May, 1934, for the fixation and adjustment of wages controlled by that Court.

The tabulation of this series was undertaken by the Bureau following the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage which was appointed in 1919 to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

- (i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
- (ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
- (iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

The Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent ..	1 2 0	1 0 6	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food ..	2 6 9	2 6 2	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing ..	1 7 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous	1 1 4	1 0 10	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
Total (a) ..	5 17 1	5 16 6	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

(a) Weighted Average Six Capitals—£5 15s. 8d.

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first Report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Years.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914 ..	3 12 11	3 7 9	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915 ..	4 1 6	3 16 9	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916 ..	4 4 6	3 17 5	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917 ..	4 9 8	4 2 2	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918 ..	4 14 8	4 8 10	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919 ..	5 5 3	4 18 5	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920 ..	5 17 1	5 16 6	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." After consulting the Commonwealth Statistician as to methods of collection and tabulation, the Government decided that the recommendation would be met by widening the scope of inquiries of this nature already made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The results of the investigations by the Bureau into the variations in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given hereafter.

2. Methods and Regimen Adopted.—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the adopted regimen, which is described as the "Indicator List" contained in the Report. It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat impaired if limited in the manner suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Clothing; and (iv) Other requirements (Miscellaneous).

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent, the commodities, method, and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely with those given in the "Indicator Lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau covering 4 and 5-roomed houses, and not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous items. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, and other items in the "Indicator Lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been computed in the same manner as for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was treated as such by the Commission, as the index-numbers for food and groceries already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, candles, kerosene, &c.

In respect to clothing and a considerable amount of miscellaneous expenditure, it is impossible to lay down the more or less definite grades or qualities of articles, as is the case with food and groceries; but in order to preserve the index as far as practicable as a measure of variations of prices, and not of the "standard of living", retailers have been asked to continue to render the price of the same article for each period in respect of which prices are supplied. The grade or quality of the article originally selected would of course represent the "predominant," or the grade most frequently sold by the particular retailer at that time.

The regimen used for the original tabulation by the Bureau has been somewhat modified to accord with present-day usage, and the following represents the Clothing and Miscellaneous items adopted from the 1st Quarter of 1935—the regimen for Food and Rent (4 and 5 rooms) being the same as that appearing on page 14 of this Report. The grafting of the new regimen to the old followed the lines adopted in the case of Food and Groceries, particulars of which will be found on page 13.

The Regimen for Clothing and Miscellaneous Items.

Item.	Annual Consumption.*	Item.	Annual Consumption.*
CLOTHING—MEN.			
Suit—			
To measure .. .	.22		
Ready-made (tweed) .. .	.22		
Ready-made (worsted) .. .	.22		
Hat—Felt (Australian) .. .	1.00		
Socks—			
Wool .. .	1.00		
Cashmere (plain) .. .	2.50		
Fancy .. .	2.50		
Tie .. .	2.00		
Collar—Semi-soft, white .. .	6.00		
Handkerchief—			
Cotton .. .	4.00		
Linen .. .	4.00		
Braces .. .	1.33		
Shirt—			
Working .. .	4.00		
Best .. .	1.67		
Singlet—			
Wool .. .	.67		
Wool and Cotton .. .	.67		
Cotton .. .	.67		
Underpants—			
Wool .. .	.67		
Wool and Cotton .. .	.67		
Cotton .. .	.67		
Pyjamas—			
Wynceyette .. .	.67		
Cotton .. .	.67		
Trousers—			
Working (Cotton Tweed) .. .	2.00		
Overcoat—			
Tweed .. .	.13		
Waterproof .. .	.13		
Umbrella .. .	.33		
Pullover .. .	.33		
Boots—			
Best (box calf) .. .	.50		
Working .. .	1.33		
Repairs (sole and heel) .. .	3.00		
CLOTHING—WOMEN—continued.			
Skirt—			
Wool-de-chine .. .	..	..	.50
Tweed .. .	..	..	.33
Blouse—			
Silk .. .	..	..	1.38
Cotton .. .	..	..	2.78
Brassiere .. .	..	..	4.00
Undervest—			
Wool .. .	..	..	.50
Silk .. .	..	..	.50
Cotton .. .	..	..	1.00
Bloomers—			
Wynceyette .. .	..	..	.33
Art Silk .. .	..	..	.33
Cotton .. .	..	..	.33
Nightdress—			
Wynceyette .. .	..	..	.33
Art Silk .. .	..	..	.33
Cotton .. .	..	..	.33
Pyjamas—			
Wynceyette .. .	..	..	.33
Art Silk .. .	..	..	.33
Cotton .. .	..	..	.33
Princess Slip—Silk .. .	..	..	.67
Corsets .. .	..	..	1.50
Dressing Gown—			
Wool .. .	..	..	.11
Silk .. .	..	..	.11
Cotton .. .	..	..	.11
Apron—Cotton .. .	..	..	4.00
Stockings—			
Silk .. .	..	..	1.50
Art Silk .. .	..	..	1.50
Cashmere .. .	..	..	1.50
Lisle .. .	..	..	1.50
Gloves—			
Wool .. .	..	..	.50
Silk .. .	..	..	.50
Fabric .. .	..	..	.50
Skin .. .	..	..	.50
Top Coat—			
Tweed .. .	..	..	.13
Velour .. .	..	..	.13
Golfer—Wool .. .	..	..	.33
Umbrella .. .	..	..	.33
Shoes—			
Best (leather) .. .	..	..	1.00
Second (leather) .. .	..	..	1.00
Repairs (Sole and Heel) .. .	..	..	2.00

* The total cost of each Group is multiplied by a Group "Weight" representing the proportion the population covered by the Group.

The Regimen for Clothing and Miscellaneous Items—continued.

Item.	Annual Consumption.*	Item.	Annual Consumption.*
CLOTHING—BOY (10½ YEARS).			
Overcoat ..	.33	Pyjamas—	
Suit ..	1.00	Winceyette ..	1.00
Pants ..	2.00	Cotton ..	1.00
Jersey ..	.50	Boots, Best ..	1.00
Summer Coat ..	1.00	Shoes ..	2.00
Shirt ..	4.00	Repairs (Sole and Heel) ..	1.00
Stockings—Golf ..	4.00		
Hat—		MISCELLANEOUS—HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.	
Straw ..	.50	Blankets—	
Soft ..	1.00	D.B. pair ..	.07
Cap ..	1.00	S.B. pair ..	.14
Braces ..	1.00	Quilts—	
Tie ..	2.00	D.B.—Marcella ..	.07
Singlets—		S.B.—Marcella ..	.20
Wool ..	.67	Sheets—	
Wool and Cotton ..	.67	D.B. pair ..	.50
Cotton ..	.67	S.B. pair ..	1.00
Pyjamas—		Pillow Slip ..	5.00
Winceyette ..	.67	Towel ..	3.00
Cotton ..	.67	Table-cloth (White) full ..	.20
Boots—		Table Napkin ..	1.00
Best (leather) ..	1.00	Window Curtains—	
School (leather) ..	2.00	Silk, pair ..	.25
Repairs (Sole and heel) ..	2.00	Cotton, pair ..	.25
CLOTHING—GIRL (7 YEARS).			
Singlet—		MISCELLANEOUS—HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.	
Wool ..	.33	Cup and Saucer (Stone China) ..	1.00
Wool and Cotton ..	.33	Plate, Dinner (Stone China) ..	1.00
Cotton ..	.33	Jug, Quart (Stone China) ..	1.00
Bloomers—		Toilet Set ..	.25
Wool ..	.50	Basin, Pudding (enamelled) ..	1.00
Cotton ..	2.00	Dinner Set (Stone China) ..	.05
Petticoat—		Tea Set (Stone China) ..	.05
Winter ..	.50	Tumbler ..	1.00
Summer ..	.50	Kettle—	
Dress—		Enamelled (5-pint) ..	.20
Wool ..	1.00	Aluminium (5-pint) ..	.20
Silk ..	1.00	Saucepans, Aluminium (3-pint) ..	.20
Cotton ..	2.00	Bucket, Galvanized ..	.20
Jumper ..	.50	Colander, Tin ..	.20
Hat ..	2.00	Dipper, Tin ..	.20
Cap ..	1.00	Broom—	
Pyjamas—		Millet ..	.13
Winceyette ..	.33	Soft ..	.13
Cotton ..	.33	Brush—	
Socks ..	2.00	Bannister ..	1.00
Stockings ..	2.00	Scrubbing ..	1.00
Top Coat—		Black Lead ..	1.00
Wool ..	.17	Knife—	
Waterproof..	.17	Table, stainless ..	.05
Boots—		Dessert, stainless ..	.05
Best (leather) ..	.67	Spoon—	
School (leather) ..	1.33	Tea, whitemetal ..	.05
Repairs (sole and Heel) ..	2.00	Dessert, whitemetal ..	.05
CLOTHING—BOY (3½ YEARS).		Table, whitemetal ..	.05
Overcoat ..	.33	Fork—	
Suit—		Dessert, whitemetal ..	.05
Light ..	.50	Table, whitemetal ..	.05
Heavy ..	.50	MISCELLANEOUS—FUEL AND LIGHT.†	
Pants ..	1.00	Fuel—Wood, cwt. ..	1.50
Pullover—Wool ..	.50	Light—Electric Lighting, unit ..	2.50
Blouse Coat ..	1.00	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS.	
Shirt ..	2.00	Union Dues ..	++
Socks ..	2.00	Lodge Dues ..	++
Stockings—Golf ..	2.00	Medicine ..	++
Hat ..	.67	Newspapers ..	++
Cap ..	.67	Recreation ..	++
Braces ..	1.00	Smoking ..	++
Singlet—		Fares ..	++
Wool ..	.67	School Requisites ..	++
Wool and Cotton ..	.67		
Cotton ..	.67		

* The total cost of each Group is multiplied by a Group "Weight," representing the proportion of the population covered by the Group.

† The "consumption" weight shown is the amount allowed for a week.

‡ A definite amount per week is allotted for each of these items.

The five divisions into which the group Clothing is divided are somewhat arbitrary, but were those adopted by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage 1920. The groups for men and women are regarded as being applicable to persons aged eighteen years of age and upwards. The group for a boy aged ten and a half years is taken as representative of both sexes from nine to seventeen years; the group for a girl aged seven as representative of the cost of boys and girls from four to eight years; and the group for the boy aged three and a half years is representative of the cost of children under four years.

3. Base.—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some time as base. The new series of index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, were computed in the first instance from price data relating to the month of November, 1914. This period was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier periods. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. As a base for comparing different places, the weighted average cost for the six capital cities was taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000. The index-numbers were computed to this base up to and including the 4th Quarter, 1929. In accordance with the decision of a Conference of Statisticians that a post-war period should be adopted as base, an alteration was made as from 1st January, 1930, and the index-numbers in the following tables have been computed to a post-war base, viz., the weighted average cost in the six capital cities during the five-yearly period—1923–1927—the average annual aggregate expenditure in this period being made equal to 1,000. This new series may be converted to the 1914 base by multiplying the index-numbers in the various sections by the following multipliers, viz.:—Food—1.5601; Rent—1.5408; Food and Rent—1.5528; Clothing—1.3263; Miscellaneous—1.3351; and All Items—1.4556. To convert the 1914 base index-numbers to the 1923–27 base, on the other hand, multiply the former by the following factors, viz.:—Food—0.64116; Rent—0.64872; Food and Rent—0.64384; Clothing—0.75412; Miscellaneous—0.74891; All Items—0.68715.

4. Variations—Thirty Towns.—The investigations were extended to the five principal towns in each State for the months of November, 1921, and May, August and November, 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923 and subsequently. It was considered unnecessary to obtain information for previous years regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals, while so far as the capitals were concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.

5. Retail Prices—Thirty Towns—Nov. 1914 to 2nd Quarter 1935.—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Food, Groceries and Housing Combined; (iv) Clothing; (v) Miscellaneous Requirements; and (vi) Food and Groceries, Housing Clothing, and Miscellaneous Requirements combined.

Food and Groceries.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923–1927 as base (= 1,000). ("C" Series.)

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	638	..	..	..	..	..	616	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	964	977	972	950	935	964	923	928	919	941	948	924
Year 1929 ..	1,090	1,061	1,286	1,094	1,046	1,092	1,004	1,029	1,041	1,010	990	1,006
" 1930 ..	984	974	1,182	977	964	988	913	952	958	909	932	916
" 1931 ..	876	868	1,011	843	857	879	791	815	825	781	810	793
" 1932 ..	852	836	953	829	818	853	758	767	779	778	801	760
" 1933 ..	800	799	880	785	779	801	713	732	733	738	746	715
" 1934 ..	825	834	917	815	802	827	748	774	783	760	783	751
1934 1st Qtr.	814	820	892	802	803	816	726	758	757	747	761	730
" 2nd "	821	836	917	817	811	824	749	782	786	768	791	752
" 3rd "	827	836	926	818	788	829	750	771	794	756	783	753
" 4th "	839	844	932	822	806	840	766	784	794	769	797	768
1935 1st Qtr.	826	844	939	825	802	829	774	800	798	789	811	776
" 2nd "	825	849	934	806	823	829	778	808	812	801	821	781
QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	614	..	..	..	..	..	683	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	955	895	949	981	936	950	941	945	968	923	997	943
Year 1929 ..	951	929	1,011	1,102	971	961	1,055	1,137	1,111	1,034	1,166	1,061
" 1930 ..	844	846	912	966	877	855	937	1,036	1,019	924	1,044	944
" 1931 ..	778	764	843	902	798	788	789	869	853	774	864	793
" 1932 ..	738	729	808	876	770	749	761	848	818	772	816	767
" 1933 ..	699	678	749	802	727	706	731	802	750	740	773	735
" 1934 ..	727	694	766	807	732	730	767	840	795	745	796	770
1934 1st Qtr.	719	690	755	804	735	724	759	832	772	743	793	762
" 2nd "	731	700	778	814	745	735	786	855	808	755	810	788
" 3rd "	728	688	762	801	723	729	754	831	791	732	783	757
" 4th "	730	699	767	807	725	732	767	843	809	748	798	771
1935 1st "	745	715	781	827	728	747	770	854	808	767	809	775
" 2nd "	744	720	785	828	734	747	779	854	816	766	807	783
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avg., W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.
Nov. 1914 (a)	746	..	..	..	..	..	687	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,005	1,120	1,054	1,049	1,031	1,033	1,027	958	1,108	996	1,077	1,011
Year 1929 ..	1,084	1,267	1,157	1,173	1,149	1,108	1,025	995	1,078	1,038	1,140	1,024
" 1930 ..	961	1,138	1,041	1,070	1,055	956	952	937	1,002	938	1,068	953
" 1931 ..	836	994	883	886	918	856	816	812	844	827	934	821
" 1932 ..	804	974	854	831	862	824	797	779	830	822	904	798
" 1933 ..	757	936	807	793	760	777	757	736	764	766	873	756
" 1934 ..	807	987	849	846	817	823	786	765	793	795	899	784
1934 1st Qtr.	784	947	832	825	774	803	746	729	743	753	874	746
" 2nd "	824	1,007	870	866	830	839	785	770	801	797	904	786
" 3rd "	809	1,003	852	848	831	825	798	774	805	804	999	795
" 4th "	810	989	841	843	831	825	784	788	824	824	999	810
1935 1st "	814	973	838	851	839	827	794	789	822	801	907	798
" 2nd "	828	976	860	856	853	840	793	792	830	807	906	798
TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.							
Nov. 1914 (a)	..	..	..	..	..		
" 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..		
Year 1929 ..	..	..	..	..	..		
" 1930 ..	..	..	..	..	..		
" 1931 ..	..	..	..	..	..		
" 1932 ..	..	..	..	..	..		
" 1933 ..	..	..	..	..	..		
" 1934 ..	..	..	..	..	..		
1934 1st Qtr.	..	..	..	..	..		
" 2nd "	..	..	..	..	..		
" 3rd "	..	..	..	..	..		
" 4th "	..	..	..	..	..		
1935 1st "	..	..	..	..	..		
" 2nd "	..	..	..	..	..		

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 36.

Housing (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (= 1,000). ("G" Series.)

N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	758	885	559	881	596	966	608	479	527	668	685	769
" 1921 ..	1,000	885	559	881	596	966	845	479	527	668	685	1,060
Year 1929 ..	1,164	1,082	701	1,240	880	1,142	1,094	704	817	941	849	912
" 1930 ..	1,197	1,044	727	1,181	978	1,170	1,011	696	750	883	865	847
" 1931 ..	1,026	895	700	953	892	1,005	867	620	653	815	823	738
" 1932 ..	894	779	622	843	812	850	801	636	643	721	795	785
" 1933 ..	864	779	630	812	781	850	808	636	641	721	795	785
" 1934 ..	860	789	642	820	780	857	808	652	658	741	803	766
1934 1st Qtr.	863	778	645	811	782	848	799	653	656	721	792	785
" 2nd ..	866	784	624	779	855	801	654	662	742	804	790	785
" 3rd ..	872	644	823	779	861	817	650	662	747	805	805	803
" 4th ..	873	800	646	823	778	862	815	651	653	754	809	803
1935 1st Qtr.	879	822	644	853	776	869	841	663	666	802	850	829
" 2nd ..	881	833	644	860	776	872	847	664	691	812	845	829

QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	463	547	470	528	535	594	611	566	603	492	566	781
" 1921 ..	629	547	470	528	535	594	819	566	603	492	566	781
Year 1929 ..	841	719	633	725	678	806	986	443	695	561	816	945
" 1930 ..	775	727	685	668	648	759	976	398	715	586	810	882
" 1931 ..	680	628	624	628	648	648	755	402	675	586	715	734
" 1932 ..	641	649	582	542	617	633	691	378	624	610	700	675
" 1933 ..	681	708	567	517	610	666	379	601	610	610	676	675
" 1934 ..	691	732	595	515	625	681	700	388	598	623	653	684
1934 1st Qtr.	697	727	586	516	599	681	699	383	596	608	652	680
" 2nd ..	682	750	599	509	599	679	699	394	599	608	652	685
" 3rd ..	686	725	594	525	651	685	703	388	601	630	652	683
" 4th ..	694	725	594	525	651	685	703	388	596	644	655	688
1935 1st Qtr.	700	758	596	522	643	699	727	392	621	624	664	711
" 2nd ..	721	746	594	522	643	699	734	388	626	624	661	717

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

Period.	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov. 1914 (a)	586	578	616	649	779	709	525	676	294	150	495	729	649	823
" 1921 ..	754	578	616	649	779	709	870	676	294	150	495	729	649	823
Year 1929 ..	955	543	917	675	985	906	932	831	781	233	520	873	1,073	1,037
" 1930 ..	979	582	903	723	1,063	934	914	806	726	274	562	858	1,047	1,018
" 1931 ..	881	657	851	771	1,093	858	977	778	722	226	598	840	901	878
" 1932 ..	810	743	805	756	979	805	868	760	694	673	699	816	817	800
" 1933 ..	795	816	786	772	941	800	860	770	678	678	699	813	804	788
" 1934 ..	794	901	781	775	925	805	865	769	657	682	706	814	810	798
1934 1st Qtr.	792	849	784	776	925	808	864	772	649	674	706	815	804	790
" 2nd ..	795	908	779	753	925	803	865	770	661	679	706	815	807	796
" 3rd ..	797	808	780	774	924	807	860	763	688	699	809	814	802	798
" 4th ..	792	940	779	777	924	805	872	769	658	686	712	818	815	803
1935 1st Qtr.	789	1,037	768	866	933	810	884	775	690	729	723	830	829	818
" 2nd ..	789	1,055	767	817	941	812	887	780	737	723	835	834	823	818

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1913 to 1920, see page 36.

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927, as base (= 1,000). ("C" Series.)

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
	Sydney.			Newcastle.			Broken Hill.			Goulburn.			Bathurst.			Melbourne.		
Nov. 1914 (a)	680	..	Sydney.	944	..	Newcastle.	825	..	Broken Hill.	926	..	Goulburn.	815	..	Bathurst.	613	..	Melbourne.
" 1921 ..	977	..		944	..		825	..		926	..		815	..		895	..	Ballarat.
Year 1929 ..	1,115	1,068	1,078	1,146	987	1,110	1,036	914	962	985	940	940	1,026					
" 1930 ..	1,059	998	1,021	1,050	969	1,052	948	861	884	900	909	909	940					
" 1931 ..	929	877	901	882	869	923	818	746	764	793	815	815	812					
" 1932 ..	867	823	835	834	805	862	778	717	730	763	802	802	773					
" 1933 ..	822	791	789	794	778	818	742	696	698	731	761	761	738					
" 1934 ..	840	818	818	817	794	838	769	730	738	753	789	789	766					
1934 1st Qtr.	830	806	799	805	705	827	751	719	720	737	770	770	748					
" 2nd "	837	818	817	819	799	835	767	736	741	758	795	795	765					
" 3rd "	843	821	826	820	785	840	774	728	747	753	791	791	771					
" 4th "	851	828	831	822	796	848	783	737	744	764	801	801	780					
1935 1st Qtr.	844	836	834	835	793	843	798	751	751	794	825	825	795					
" 2nd "	845	843	831	825	806	844	802	757	769	805	830	830	800					
QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.																		
Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
	Brisbane.			Toowoomba.			Rockhampton.			Charters Towers.			Warwick.			Adelaide.		
Nov. 1914 (a)	560	..	..	771	..	..	820	..	..	824	..	..	824	..	..	658	..	Kadina,
" 1921 ..	840	..	..	779	..	..	794	..	..	898	..	..	898	..	..	811	..	Moonta, and Wallaroo.
Year 1929 ..	912	855	877	975	867	906	1,030	891	963	866	1,020	1,020	922					
" 1930 ..	819	804	832	879	803	821	929	810	911	804	961	961	922					
" 1931 ..	743	716	765	805	745	745	777	703	790	707	811	811	774					
" 1932 ..	704	699	728	758	716	708	736	681	749	714	774	774	734					
" 1933 ..	690	684	700	684	689	716	716	651	695	693	748	748	713					
" 1934 ..	713	705	705	703	694	712	742	680	725	701	746	739						
1934 1st Qtr.	709	699	694	701	686	706	736	672	709	694	743	733						
" 2nd "	713	713	714	706	693	713	755	691	734	702	755	752						
" 3rd "	713	701	704	697	697	711	734	674	724	666	737	731						
" 4th "	718	708	706	707	699	716	744	681	733	711	747	741						
1935 1st Qtr.	732	730	715	719	698	730	755	690	741	716	758	752						
" 2nd "	736	729	718	720	704	733	763	689	749	715	755	759						
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.																		
Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
	Perth and Fremantle.			Kalgoorlie and Boulder.			Northam.			Bunbury.			Geraldton.			Hobart.		
Nov. 1914 (a)	689	..	..	916	928	898	907	942	918	630	..	..	972	930	920	970	919	1,054
" 1921 ..	916	..	..	916	941	992	968	1,000	967	992	937	980	880	880	880	978	919	1,044
Year 1929 ..	1,038	1,010	1,072	996	1,000	1,036	992	930	981	904	904	904	791	815	815	828	852	847
" 1930 ..	958	941	972	874	846	960	857	846	827	800	797	797	822	822	804	803	800	800
" 1931 ..	852	874	872	846	846	960	857	846	827	772	784	777	784	784	784	795	792	791
" 1932 ..	805	892	836	804	902	817	822	792	792	746	732	733	809	774	768	768	765	765
" 1933 ..	768	890	798	782	821	782	792	746	746	732	733	733	809	774	774	774	774	774
" 1934 ..	802	955	825	820	855	816	814	766	745	754	754	754	830	794	792	790	790	790
1934 1st Qtr.	786	909	814	806	826	800	786	742	709	723	812	812	768	776	776	776	776	776
" 2nd "	814	968	838	832	864	827	(a) 813	770	751	754	833	833	795	792	792	792	792	792
" 3rd "	805	960	827	822	864	819	820	770	753	762	834	834	800	794	794	794	794	794
" 4th "	804	972	819	819	864	818	835	782	766	775	839	839	813	802	802	800	800	800
1935 1st Qtr.	805	996	813	835	872	821	826	784	776	776	842	842	809	807	807	805	805	805
" 2nd "	814	1,004	827	842	884	810	820	788	784	782	841	841	811	810	810	809	809	809

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 36.

Clothing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000). ("C," Series.)

N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	755	1.327	1,269	1.374	1.261	1.264	1,271	1,599	1.573	1.463	1.612	1.326
" 1921 ..	1,255	1.327	1,269	1.374	1.261	1.264	1,271	1,599	1.573	1.463	1.612	1.326
Year 1929 ..	983	982	87	1,162	1,000	981	992	1,093	1,009	993	1,086	998
" 1930 ..	934	933	801	1,012	931	937	840	1,006	952	841	990	853
" 1931 ..	835	993	727	1,042	829	987	848	851	931	804	933	825
" 1932 ..	769	844	722	983	798	777	819	851	931	794	928	817
" 1933 ..	820	711	948	796	771	751	811	839	936	840	921	807
" 1934 ..	746	811	696	935	797	753	802	840	929	784	921	807
1934 1st Qtr.	750	810	716	943	800	756	709	837	940	784	923	806
" 2nd ..	752	819	701	938	802	759	706	840	933	784	923	806
" 3rd ..	745	813	689	933	751	786	705	842	929	785	922	810
" 4th ..	738	800	679	925	786	744	790	842	914	782	914	801
1935 1st Qtr.	730	805	667	920	769	736	801	832	894	831	913	807
" 2nd ..	744	812	675	917	789	750	791	844	895	833	910	798

QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	657	1,408	1,452	1,568	1,519	1,235	756	1,193	1,435	1,480	1,697	1,180
" 1921 ..	1,145	1,408	1,452	1,568	1,519	1,235	756	1,193	1,435	1,480	1,697	1,180
Year 1929 ..	944	1,050	822	1,102	954	1,062	1,044	1,044	1,000	1,199	1,084	1,061
" 1930 ..	910	1,052	934	826	1,066	923	960	923	1,074	1,037	965	984
" 1931 ..	847	990	849	774	935	858	876	931	861	1,054	983	938
" 1932 ..	813	883	835	759	850	822	830	877	792	969	951	833
" 1933 ..	912	832	764	844	804	830	849	796	961	951	951	871
" 1934 ..	786	897	815	750	840	796	846	828	794	944	964	871
1934 1st Qtr.	789	915	831	760	848	802	848	840	807	956	849	849
" 2nd ..	792	905	753	842	803	794	851	834	803	955	862	852
" 3rd ..	785	893	748	834	794	844	822	789	939	977	841	841
" 4th ..	776	873	796	738	835	785	844	817	775	926	905	843
1935 1st Qtr.	770	851	805	747	843	779	844	806	779	921	954	843
" 2nd ..	777	837	827	759	887	852	811	792	937	937	954	851

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX.*

TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

Period.	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avg'e, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avg'e, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov. 1914 (a)	698	1,232	1,370	1,382	1,454	1,320	1,277	1,447	1,670	1,355	1,493	1,504	1,534	1,254
" 1921 ..	1,232	1,370	1,382	1,454	1,320	1,277	1,447	1,670	1,355	1,493	1,504	1,534	1,254	1,290
Year 1929 ..	1,023	1,135	961	965	977	1,021	1,093	1,090	1,045	1,066	1,212	1,093	996	999
" 1930 ..	1,002	1,117	938	988	972	1,012	1,044	1,138	1,020	1,073	1,206	1,076	951	958
" 1931 ..	911	1,079	825	944	909	928	950	1,015	937	924	1,108	972	853	861
" 1932 ..	843	1,043	825	901	858	886	866	964	866	840	1,067	911	804	813
" 1933 ..	819	1,033	791	825	874	834	881	962	847	831	1,061	905	787	797
" 1934 ..	817	1,035	767	864	821	834	882	958	839	844	1,048	907	785	794
1934 1st Qtr.	814	1,035	766	838	823	837	882	965	848	874	1,050	909	787	797
" 2nd ..	819	1,036	769	863	824	834	889	958	848	873	1,052	913	790	798
" 3rd ..	813	1,034	768	864	818	831	884	952	831	834	1,046	903	785	793
" 4th ..	815	1,033	766	871	817	831	877	950	827	833	1,044	902	779	786
1935 1st Qtr.	823	1,044	768	890	823	840	892	938	812	851	1,007	906	777	785
" 2nd ..	827	1,055	773	903	832	844	903	930	808	863	1,014	907	781	789

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 36.

Miscellaneous.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000). ("G," Series.)

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.
Nov. 1914 (a)	766	..	1,102	951	989	1,011	728	956	1,012	1,033	880
" 1921 ..	1,009	995	..	..	..	..	1,021	..	..	..	1,015
Year 1929 ..	1,046	947	1,050	907	925	1,035	967	944	942	859	980
" 1930 ..	1,040	935	1,041	909	924	1,039	973	922	927	853	967
" 1931 ..	1,013	908	1,025	902	910	1,003	939	893	915	898	845
" 1932 ..	996	901	984	883	986	925	882	910	886	923	934
" 1933 ..	988	913	985	871	879	979	916	874	904	885	827
" 1934 ..	975	921	988	867	864	969	914	877	908	880	825
1934 1st Qtr.	979	921	990	865	870	972	913	876	911	881	826
" 2nd "	978	921	992	868	854	972	913	877	879	828	910
" 3rd "	972	922	986	867	866	966	916	876	907	879	825
" 4th "	971	910	982	867	865	966	914	877	907	879	913
1935 1st Qtr.	976	930	990	876	872	971	924	896	918	882	847
" 2nd "	974	934	965	872	867	972	921	873	922	869	838
QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.
Nov. 1914 (a)	778	..	944	953	1,002	1,009	988	958	770	1,065	1,005
" 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,033	1,022	1,000
Year 1929 ..	935	911	943	971	922	935	1,028	993	1,009	983	1,025
" 1930 ..	931	943	906	972	912	931	1,019	991	972	973	1,016
" 1931 ..	923	933	982	974	922	927	997	953	962	964	993
" 1932 ..	907	917	884	989	908	987	969	939	966	957	980
" 1933 ..	900	881	973	897	901	983	944	914	957	965	927
" 1934 ..	900	907	876	967	891	900	976	937	944	949	958
1934 1st Qtr.	899	908	883	974	896	901	978	941	943	950	975
" 2nd "	898	907	877	973	894	898	978	937	945	954	960
" 3rd "	899	905	871	960	888	898	973	935	943	950	970
" 4th "	902	907	871	960	887	901	973	933	945	949	957
1935 1st Qtr.	922	911	881	989	914	919	979	934	940	942	957
" 2nd "	912	911	876	1,007	924	912	973	937	929	938	975
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.
Nov. 1914 (a)	780	1,010	1,016	977	1,102	1,029	699	985	911	960	939
" 1921 ..	1,029	1,010	1,016	977	1,102	1,029	932	..	..	952	1,010
Year 1929 ..	..	987	959	930	931	1,011	984	904	898	834	855
" 1930 ..	979	970	929	930	1,002	976	900	898	830	829	898
" 1931 ..	954	966	967	905	989	976	963	873	842	848	874
" 1932 ..	945	963	895	844	966	943	860	863	829	864	860
" 1933 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1934 ..	942	951	902	894	966	942	855	864	825	823	864
1934 1st Qtr.	942	952	895	864	966	943	855	864	826	823	853
" 2nd "	942	951	895	866	942	941	855	864	826	824	845
" 3rd "	941	952	895	863	967	941	855	863	822	822	840
" 4th "	941	958	909	894	966	941	854	864	822	822	844
1935 1st Qtr.	941	955	977	943	897	897	857	870	829	834	855
" 2nd "	932	923	923	974	953	864	857	865	820	820	847
TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.
Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
Period.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.	Weighted Average, Victoria.				
Nov. 1914 (a)	770	..	1,065	1,005	1,022	1,000	1,036				
" 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year 1929 ..	935	1,028	993	1,009	983	975	1,025				
" 1930 ..	931	1,019	991	972	973	970	1,016				
" 1931 ..	923	931	972	997	953	962	987				
" 1932 ..	907	987	948	939	957	966	993				
" 1933 ..	900	987	944	914	957	965	980				
" 1934 ..	900	976	937	944	949	958	973				
1934 1st Qtr.	899	978	941	943	950	960	975				
" 2nd "	898	978	945	945	954	960	975				
" 3rd "	899	978	945	945	954	960	975				
" 4th "	902	978	945	945	954	960	975				
1935 1st Qtr.	922	979	934	940	942	957	975				
" 2nd "	912	979	934	940	942	957	975				

(a) For Index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 36.

Total Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000). ("C" Series.)

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria
Nov. 1914 (a)	712	..	..	..	..	..	671	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,046	1,041	975	1,033	947	1,042	1,003	992	1,002	1,019	1,034	1,003
Year 1929 ..	1,073	1,028	1,018	1,108	979	1,067	1,017	957	969	980	960	1,011
" 1930 ..	1,026	991	973	1,039	959	1,022	956	909	926	917	939	951
" 1931 ..	922	888	882	922	867	918	846	808	833	822	860	843
" 1932 ..	867	840	834	977	820	863	813	776	808	794	838	811
" 1933 ..	832	819	806	843	801	830	789	760	789	772	812	787
" 1934 ..	842	834	819	852	807	841	801	781	811	782	826	801
1934 1st Qtr.	837	826	813	847	810	836	790	774	804	773	816	790
" 2nd "	842	836	821	855	809	841	801	784	814	785	830	801
" 3rd "	842	836	822	854	802	841	805	780	816	782	827	804
" 4th "	845	837	821	853	805	844	809	785	811	788	831	807
1935 1st Qtr.	840	845	822	861	801	840	820	795	813	819	849	819
" 2nd "	844	852	818	854	813	844	820	797	824	822	850	820
Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kedina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	611	..	..	..	..	..	699	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	923	949	972	1,025	994	941	989	998	1,025	1,029	948	992
Year 1929 ..	923	916	904	939	931	922	1,037	943	980	963	1,043	1,030
" 1930 ..	859	885	868	883	882	863	952	885	927	918	980	948
" 1931 ..	798	816	806	827	815	801	837	801	834	831	884	836
" 1932 ..	764	788	779	794	777	768	802	772	791	816	848	801
" 1933 ..	751	778	752	762	757	753	789	747	762	800	832	787
" 1934 ..	762	785	759	759	761	764	806	758	778	800	832	804
1934 1st Qtr.	761	787	758	761	759	763	804	757	772	799	829	801
" 2nd "	764	793	768	762	763	766	816	766	786	804	837	813
" 3rd "	761	780	756	754	761	762	799	752	776	795	829	797
" 4th "	763	780	755	757	762	763	806	755	779	800	833	804
1935 1st Qtr.	773	789	764	771	768	774	814	758	784	802	839	811
" 2nd "	776	790	770	778	760	776	819	759	789	804	833	816
Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avg. W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities, 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov. 1914 (a)	707	..	..	..	..	..	687	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,008	1,048	1,030	1,045	1,056	1,020	1,070	1,067	1,003	904	1,031	1,013
Year 1929 ..	1,026	1,032	1,022	978	1,051	1,026	1,000	967	966	948	972	986
" 1930 ..	977	986	969	966	1,029	979	956	949	918	920	949	951
" 1931 ..	885	937	878	877	951	891	875	865	837	831	881	869
" 1932 ..	840	940	844	842	904	852	844	832	811	800	875	838
" 1933 ..	811	937	814	824	851	825	825	817	775	773	867	820
" 1934 ..	830	975	825	843	866	842	837	828	780	787	876	831
1934 1st Qtr.	820	948	817	834	851	834	821	816	762	776	867	817
" 2nd "	837	985	832	850	872	848	838	832	786	785	879	833
" 3rd "	831	983	827	844	871	843	839	828	783	789	878	833
" 4th "	830	984	822	844	871	842	848	834	789	796	881	840
1935 1st Qtr.	833	1,003	821	859	879	846	846	834	786	803	877	840
" 2nd "	837	1,011	831	870	887	851	850	834	790	795	878	842

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, years 1915 to 1920, see page 36.

Total Household Expenditure.

THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX—"C" SERIES.

Six Capital Cities, 1915-1920.—Index-Numbers showing for the Six Capital Cities the Expenditure on Food and Groceries, Housing (4 and 5 Rooms), Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure; Weighted Average Expenditure in the Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000).

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals. (a)
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
Nov. 1915 ..	844	835	860	858	819	858	842
" 1916 ..	833	791	748	835	854	807	812
" 1917 ..	877	798	825	805	828	949	836
" 1918 ..	877	843	882	862	816	918	861
" 1919 ..	1,073	975	1,069	1,012	987	1,041	1,026
" 1920 ..	1,225	1,220	1,117	1,225	1,113	1,293	1,209
HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).							
Nov. 1915 ..	780	611	472	574	581	571	659
" 1916 ..	791	625	467	573	592	574	665
" 1917 ..	797	657	492	606	602	586	685
" 1918 ..	832	699	526	656	619	614	722
" 1919 ..	866	744	604	707	650	746	768
" 1920 ..	980	807	634	783	718	904	851
FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.							
Nov. 1915 ..	825	756	722	758	734	756	777
" 1916 ..	818	732	648	742	761	724	760
" 1917 ..	848	748	707	734	748	820	782
" 1918 ..	861	792	756	789	746	810	812
" 1919 ..	1,000	893	904	904	867	936	934
" 1920 ..	1,138	1,074	945	1,068	973	1,155	1,082
CLOTHING.							
Nov. 1915 ..	805	797	690	821	760	833	792
" 1916 ..	903	870	779	919	849	940	881
" 1917 ..	1,009	976	899	1,049	980	1,041	992
" 1918 ..	1,102	1,103	1,025	1,066	1,135	1,200	1,097
" 1919 ..	1,237	1,213	1,192	1,303	1,277	1,344	1,238
" 1920 ..	1,323	1,422	1,274	1,384	1,359	1,430	1,365
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Nov. 1915 ..	798	770	756	803	822	770	786
" 1916 ..	808	784	766	832	869	780	802
" 1917 ..	889	879	836	883	926	865	882
" 1918 ..	988	950	931	988	1,035	945	972
" 1919 ..	1,059	1,016	968	1,035	1,120	1,006	1,036
" 1920 ..	1,209	1,181	1,139	1,200	1,262	1,124	1,194
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE.							
Nov. 1915 ..	816	768	721	780	755	776	782
" 1916 ..	836	773	698	798	800	783	795
" 1917 ..	892	823	773	832	832	879	847
" 1918 ..	938	890	848	887	885	923	905
" 1919 ..	1,065	988	981	1,018	1,005	1,042	1,022
" 1920 ..	1,193	1,172	1,054	1,164	1,111	1,213	1,166

(a) Weighted Average of each Section = 1,000.

Total Household Expenditure.

THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX—"C" SERIES.

Relative Expenditure on Food and Groceries, Housing (4 and 5 Rooms), Clothing, and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure in 32 Towns. Basis of Table—Weighted Average Expenditure in Six Capital Cities, during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 = 1000.

Town.	1933.					1934.				
	Food and Groceries	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms)	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total Household Expenditure	Food and Groceries	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms)	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total Household Expenditure
New South Wales—										
Sydney ..	309	184	171	168	832	319	185	172	166	842
Newcastle ..	309	195	189	156	819	322	168	187	157	834
Broken Hill ..	340	134	164	168	806	354	137	160	168	819
Goulburn ..	303	173	218	149	843	315	174	215	148	852
Bathurst ..	301	166	184	150	801	310	166	184	147	807
Weighted Average ..	310	180	173	167	830	320	182	174	165	841
Victoria—										
Melbourne ..	276	170	187	156	789	289	172	185	155	801
Ballarat ..	283	135	193	149	760	299	139	194	149	781
Bendigo ..	283	136	216	154	789	303	140	214	154	811
Geelong ..	285	153	183	151	772	294	157	181	150	782
Warrnambool ..	288	169	214	141	812	303	170	212	141	826
Weighted Average ..	276	167	188	156	787	290	169	187	155	801
Queensland—										
Brisbane ..	270	145	182	154	751	281	147	181	153	762
Toowoomba ..	262	151	210	155	778	268	156	207	154	758
Rockhampton ..	290	121	191	150	752	296	126	188	149	759
Charters Towers ..	310	110	176	166	762	312	109	173	165	759
Warwick ..	280	130	194	153	757	283	133	193	152	701
Weighted Average ..	273	141	185	154	753	282	145	184	153	764
South Australia—										
Adelaide ..	283	148	191	167	789	296	149	195	166	806
Kadina, &c. ..	310	80	196	161	747	325	82	191	160	758
Port Pirie ..	290	128	183	161	762	307	127	183	161	778
Mount Gambier ..	286	130	221	163	800	288	132	218	162	800
Peterborough ..	299	151	219	163	832	308	139	222	163	832
Weighted Average ..	284	144	192	167	787	298	145	195	166	804
Western Australia—										
Perth, &c. ..	292	169	189	161	811	312	169	188	161	830
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	302	174	238	163	937	381	192	238	164	975
Northam ..	312	167	182	153	814	328	166	177	154	825
Bunbury ..	307	164	201	152	824	327	165	199	152	843
Geraldton ..	294	200	192	165	851	316	197	189	164	866
Weighted Average ..	300	170	194	161	825	318	171	192	161	842
Tasmania—										
Hobart ..	293	183	203	146	825	304	184	203	146	837
Launceston ..	285	164	221	147	817	296	164	221	147	828
Burnie ..	295	144	195	141	775	307	139	193	141	780
Devonport ..	296	144	192	141	773	307	145	195	140	787
Queenstown ..	337	149	244	137	867	348	150	241	137	876
Weighted Average ..	292	173	209	146	820	303	173	209	146	831
Weighted Average for 30 Towns ..	291	167	184	161	803	304	169	183	160	816
Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities ..	290	171	181	162	804	303	172	181	161	817
Townsville (Q.) (a) ..	312	170	207	161	850	318	171	202	160	851
Port Augusta (S.A.) (a) ..	317	129	206	162	814	331	128	202	161	822

(a) Not included in above Weighted Averages.

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

1. General.—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding sections, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year relates, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), and details respecting succeeding investigations are incorporated in the Labour Bulletins and Reports issued by this Bureau.

2. Results—1932 to 1934.—The base of the following table is the cost of food and housing (All Houses) in the six capitals in 1911, and is to some extent arbitrary, inasmuch as the element of rent in the base itself differs from that contained in this table, but the Index-numbers are comparable throughout.

Column A shows the relative cost of food in the various towns; Column B the relative cost of food and rent of 4-roomed houses; and Column C the relative cost of food and rent of 5-roomed houses. The difference between Columns B and A, and C and A, represents in each case the relative costs of 4-roomed and 5-roomed houses for each town. In comparing rents for various towns therefore, these differences must first be ascertained in order to make the necessary allowance for the differences due to food as between towns. The last mentioned factor may be ascertained from Column A.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1932, 1933, and 1934, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (=1,000).

State and Town.	1932. November.			1933. November.			1934. November.		
	A Food and Groceries only.	B Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4*- Roomed Houses.	C Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5*- Roomed Houses.	A Food and Groceries only.	B Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4*- Roomed Houses.	C Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5*- Roomed Houses.	A Food and Groceries only.	B Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4*- Roomed Houses.	C Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5*- Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—									
Albury	811	1,290	1,340	788	1,263	1,340	836	1,280	1,364
Armidale	854	1,212	1,295	768	1,122	1,209	817	1,169	1,247
Ballina	870	1,227	1,339	850	1,177	1,282	846	1,175	1,280
Bathurst	826	1,174	1,234	816	1,180	1,233	832	1,217	1,270
Bega	890	1,241	1,311	832	1,183	1,247	866	1,217	1,281
Berry	893	1,209	1,282	857	1,173	1,252	906	1,222	1,301
Blackheath	869	1,238	1,340	843	1,209	1,258	866	1,265	1,295
Bourke	878	1,230	1,338	879	1,208	1,339	892	1,221	1,352
Bowral	872	1,247	1,333	846	1,202	1,298	876	1,229	1,337
Broken Hill	938	1,257	1,385	920	1,253	1,362	973	1,313	1,418
Casino	832	1,240	1,358	817	1,225	1,344	832	1,240	1,359
Cessnock	817	1,120	1,202	799	1,063	1,102	834	1,103	1,146
Cobar	944	1,160	1,229	1,060	1,228	1,297	1,028	1,217	1,278
Cooma	957	1,230	1,401	900	1,203	1,335	881	1,204	1,342
Coonamble	895	1,175	1,269	888	1,173	1,248	927	1,254	1,328

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1932. November.			1933. November.			1934. November.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
New South Wales—contd.		Food and Groceries only.		Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.		Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.		Food and Groceries only.	
Cootamundra	846	1,289	1,369	770	1,175	1,291	831	1,246	1,366
Corinal	863	1,262	1,324	808	1,200	1,269	861	1,253	1,321
Cowra	851	1,191	1,306	784	1,210	1,278	851	1,313	1,408
Cronulla	866	1,327	1,422	831	1,247	1,340	877	1,286	1,418
Deniliquin	846	1,181	1,278	867	1,198	1,324	910	1,256	1,401
Dubbo	752	1,258	1,380	722	1,218	1,256	812	1,311	1,372
Forbes	851	1,309	1,393	829	1,272	1,413	866	1,289	1,494
Gulgandra	838	1,134	1,200	824	1,120	1,186	891	1,220	1,253
Glen Innes	814	1,176	1,274	798	1,160	1,245	807	1,162	1,288
Goulburn	856	1,297	1,344	811	1,241	1,294	868	1,300	1,345
Grafton	806	1,234	1,378	790	1,218	1,363	823	1,281	1,440
Grenfell	848	1,234	1,336	813	1,208	1,340	849	1,293	1,411
Griffith	866	1,092	1,883	901	1,063	1,826	956	1,097	1,884
Gulgong	836	1,134	1,225	785	1,040	1,116	823	1,100	1,152
Gunnedah	799	1,159	1,283	771	1,140	1,267	816	1,177	1,343
Hay	938	1,270	1,416	912	1,260	1,436	945	1,293	1,460
Inverell	871	1,309	1,410	811	1,236	1,301	851	1,306	1,382
Junes	832	1,316	1,441	814	1,265	1,393	861	1,371	1,499
Katoomba	873	1,429	1,512	854	1,350	1,448	877	1,421	1,525
Kempsey	829	1,182	1,306	821	1,236	1,333	853	1,238	1,357
Kiama	892	1,182	1,353	862	1,152	1,329	935	1,225	1,421
Kurri Kurri	811	1,102	1,177	792	1,046	1,143	861	1,107	1,192
Leeton	909	1,496	1,593	854	1,413	1,512	893	1,489	1,620
Lismore	831	1,247	1,393	814	1,249	1,421	823	1,300	1,455
Lithgow	858	1,186	1,225	812	1,156	1,162	899	1,216	1,224
Maitland	808	1,141	1,240	770	1,058	1,247	830	1,128	1,193
Moree	941	1,467	1,521	880	1,406	1,505	925	1,476	1,579
Moss Vale	844	1,187	1,323	824	1,173	1,260	850	1,240	1,330
Mudgee	803	1,197	1,329	720	1,122	1,240	814	1,273	1,339
Narrabri	866	1,238	1,324	811	1,206	1,245	885	1,321	1,364
Narrandera	916	1,376	1,486	844	1,304	1,409	893	1,406	1,499
Newcastle	852	1,230	1,348	845	1,223	1,335	894	1,284	1,397
Nowra	917	1,246	1,391	875	1,267	1,338	885	1,319	1,430
Orange	792	1,192	1,297	790	1,200	1,354	814	1,219	1,361
Parkes	855	1,239	1,323	824	1,182	1,275	847	1,220	1,350
Penrith	820	1,119	1,251	782	1,065	1,186	829	1,132	1,209
Port Kembla	850	1,267	1,340	839	1,256	1,313	901	1,276	1,374
Portland	850	1,114	1,179	846	1,110	1,175	885	1,148	1,214
Queanbeyan	883	1,155	1,242	838	1,117	1,196	895	1,205	1,275
Quirindi	883	1,157	1,283	878	1,208	1,314	900	1,242	1,351
Richmond	844	1,239	1,305	802	1,196	1,262	884	1,298	1,344
Scone	846	1,274	1,380	808	1,235	1,312	852	1,293	1,389
Singleton	871	1,196	1,302	795	1,131	1,221	821	1,174	1,224
Sydney	865	1,307	1,385	826	1,260	1,346	880	1,316	1,413
Tamworth	809	1,169	1,258	780	1,142	1,227	826	1,188	1,303
Taree	841	1,283	1,393	787	1,230	1,331	827	1,206	1,432
Temora	850	1,343	1,444	803	1,297	1,397	845	1,328	1,416
Tenterfield	825	1,160	1,251	775	1,120	1,211	813	1,177	1,237
Tumut	846	1,307	1,439	834	1,311	1,402	853	1,324	1,422
Ulmarra	894	1,355	1,421	815	1,210	1,342	872	1,267	1,398
Wagga Wagga	825	1,315	1,403	793	1,247	1,423	830	1,342	1,500
Walcha	867	1,198	1,295	841	1,170	1,279	880	1,238	1,204
Wellington	815	1,114	1,223	794	1,104	1,202	875	1,237	1,283
Weston	811	1,103	1,155	804	1,095	1,148	834	1,126	1,179
Windsor	855	1,282	1,381	822	1,250	1,348	830	1,274	1,356

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1932. November.			1933. November.			1934. November.		
	A Food and Groceries only.	B Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	C Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	A Food and Groceries only.	B Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	C Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	A Food and Groceries only.	B Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	C Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—contd.									
Wollongong .. .	799	1,241	1,326	795	1,254	1,311	850	1,307	1,419
Wyalong .. .	849	1,156	1,217	843	1,166	1,205	858	1,187	1,253
Yass .. .	826	1,187	1,262	798	1,143	1,242	856	1,250	1,292
Young .. .	852	1,313	1,376	816	1,224	1,319	898	1,310	1,367
Weighted Average for State (74 Towns) .. .	861	1,286	1,370	827	1,244	1,334	878	1,303	1,401
Victoria—									
Ararat .. .	813	1,142	1,302	819	1,138	1,266	872	1,202	1,333
Bacchus Marsh .. .	773	1,108	1,260	775	1,119	1,254	830	1,175	1,247
Bairnsdale .. .	860	1,135	1,289	822	1,124	1,247	891	1,161	1,339
Ballarat .. .	769	1,064	1,213	771	1,074	1,227	818	1,129	1,264
Beechworth .. .	867	1,163	1,229	846	1,122	1,175	856	1,152	1,191
Benalla .. .	836	1,189	1,290	799	1,125	1,298	874	1,200	1,384
Bendigo .. .	786	1,097	1,206	765	1,072	1,200	836	1,154	1,274
Campertown .. .	806	1,217	1,319	806	1,197	1,333	857	1,236	1,382
Casterton .. .	847	1,209	1,288	834	1,196	1,261	879	1,261	1,340
Castlemaine .. .	801	1,073	1,157	787	1,082	1,178	816	1,104	1,198
Colac .. .	803	1,237	1,367	801	1,216	1,317	856	1,274	1,371
Creswick .. .	827	958	983	782	944	966	831	989	1,041
Daylesford .. .	811	1,021	1,119	806	1,016	1,094	831	1,041	1,118
Dunolly .. .	812	973	1,013	780	960	1,006	836	1,047	1,083
Echuca .. .	779	1,079	1,199	785	1,085	1,210	826	1,135	1,283
Euroa .. .	828	1,161	1,237	810	1,113	1,170	846	1,142	1,251
Geelong .. .	783	1,140	1,307	771	1,124	1,298	798	1,172	1,332
Hamilton .. .	840	1,255	1,376	803	1,189	1,318	847	1,218	1,304
Healesville .. .	799	1,089	1,141	804	1,070	1,146	861	1,124	1,210
Horsham .. .	849	1,176	1,308	807	1,155	1,267	843	1,231	1,301
Kerang .. .	807	1,201	1,267	793	1,187	1,253	862	1,250	1,298
Koroit .. .	851	1,114	1,180	808	1,071	1,130	838	1,114	1,167
Korumburra .. .	778	1,099	1,242	770	1,089	1,232	823	1,142	1,274
Kyneton .. .	780	1,069	1,194	743	1,035	1,146	797	1,088	1,227
Lilydale .. .	833	1,183	1,280	826	1,158	1,240	858	1,180	1,252
Maffra .. .	812	1,185	1,259	801	1,172	1,252	826	1,150	1,247
Maldon .. .	833	945	998	832	944	1,017	871	1,003	1,068
Maryborough .. .	775	1,006	1,101	770	1,025	1,095	826	1,087	1,206
Melbourne .. .	754	1,160	1,282	759	1,103	1,287	798	1,207	1,340
Mildura .. .	879	1,398	1,526	887	1,419	1,555	917	1,483	1,650
Morwell .. .	802	1,237	1,296	839	1,260	1,352	865	1,287	1,379
Nhill .. .	866	1,166	1,307	840	1,143	1,256	898	1,214	1,326
Orbost .. .	874	1,229	1,331	877	1,219	1,333	857	1,149	1,305
Portland .. .	833	1,169	1,241	831	1,100	1,226	847	1,136	1,209
Port Fairy .. .	849	1,108	1,224	801	1,091	1,196	824	1,127	1,252
St. Arnaud .. .	869	1,212	1,290	847	1,164	1,278	897	1,223	1,348
Sale .. .	802	1,121	1,256	826	1,169	1,253	826	1,217	1,302
Seymour .. .	873	1,202	1,301	824	1,153	1,258	803	1,216	1,324
Shepparton .. .	792	1,186	1,313	777	1,156	1,300	847	1,238	1,390
Stawell .. .	865	1,142	1,244	844	1,103	1,228	907	1,157	1,270
Swan Hill .. .	812	1,338	1,536	782	1,292	1,473	877	1,387	1,568
Terang .. .	876	1,200	1,338	840	1,163	1,284	863	1,218	1,368
Traralgon .. .	780	1,153	1,277	773	1,111	1,256	828	1,187	1,348
Wangaratta .. .	814	1,268	1,380	824	1,267	1,378	828	1,293	1,401
Warracknabeal .. .	827	1,130	1,251	790	1,109	1,199	830	1,157	1,258
Warragul .. .	760	1,286	1,454	751	1,285	1,451	831	1,232	1,397
Warrnambool .. .	812	1,207	1,369	779	1,173	1,341	799	1,334	1,501
Wonthaggi .. .	773	1,155	1,227	776	1,105	1,212	836	1,105	1,262
Weighted Average for State (48 Towns) .. .	765	1,156	1,279	767	1,155	1,280	805	1,203	1,334

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1932. November.			1933. November.			1934. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.			Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.			Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Queensland—									
Ayr ..	873	1,317	1,430	846	1,293	1,416	862	1,314	1,446
Barcaldine ..	911	1,283	1,346	874	1,249	1,368	928	1,303	1,327
Bowen ..	932	1,283	1,384	860	1,215	1,287	935	1,284	1,303
Brisbane ..	748	1,050	1,151	733	1,071	1,161	705	1,112	1,196
Bundaberg ..	817	1,105	1,160	761	1,039	1,085	793	1,052	1,118
Cairns ..	888	1,360	1,575	857	1,370	1,548	881	1,424	1,598
Charleville ..	904	1,326	1,474	894	1,324	1,438	928	1,339	1,511
Charters Towers ..	900	1,137	1,232	820	1,070	1,136	845	1,086	1,170
Chillagoe ..	1,126	1,330	1,383	960	1,157	1,210	961	1,159	1,211
Cloncurry ..	1,045	1,462	1,624	955	1,340	1,429	979	1,348	1,461
Cooktown ..	972	1,170	1,236	934	1,079	1,131	968	1,113	1,166
Cunnamulla ..	911	1,306	1,393	906	1,301	1,433	941	1,336	1,468
Dalby ..	799	1,161	1,263	783	1,141	1,253	800	1,169	1,261
Gayndah ..	859	1,135	1,241	803	1,073	1,132	834	1,110	1,215
Gladstone ..	837	1,151	1,247	783	1,112	1,204	812	1,155	1,260
Goondiwindi ..	863	1,258	1,324	836	1,230	1,318	864	1,290	1,399
Gympie ..	790	1,117	1,212	776	1,107	1,220	814	1,139	1,268
Hughenden ..	979	1,374	1,486	953	1,361	1,446	938	1,346	1,431
Innislfail ..	969	1,525	1,680	898	1,450	1,582	955	1,491	1,624
Ipswich ..	769	980	1,110	767	990	1,109	785	1,002	1,120
Longreach ..	962	1,282	1,405	914	1,226	1,356	970	1,314	1,452
Mackay ..	850	1,222	1,331	813	1,208	1,339	850	1,267	1,416
Maryborough ..	815	1,144	1,254	751	1,083	1,192	761	1,090	1,200
Mount Morgan ..	877	1,044	1,092	833	1,017	1,026	875	1,059	1,072
Nambour ..	794	1,092	1,200	761	1,065	1,158	808	1,098	1,177
Rockhampton ..	816	1,120	1,162	772	1,074	1,119	805	1,113	1,165
Roma ..	850	1,179	1,298	848	1,085	1,212	866	1,116	1,208
Stanthorpe ..	879	1,281	1,359	807	1,102	1,228	816	1,172	1,237
Toowoomba ..	734	1,103	1,133	709	1,103	1,128	732	1,111	1,169
Townsville ..	868	1,283	1,358	827	1,228	1,315	860	1,257	1,364
Warwick ..	788	1,095	1,153	759	1,052	1,131	759	1,057	1,171
Winton ..	1,010	1,306	1,438	953	1,216	1,368	968	1,244	1,395
Weighted Average for State (32 Towns) ..	790	1,102	1,196	763	1,096	1,182	787	1,127	1,214
South Australia—									
Adelaide ..	754	1,079	1,227	772	1,107	1,249	815	1,159	1,290
Freeling ..	773	1,036	1,102	770	1,033	1,099	809	1,072	1,138
Gawler ..	782	1,053	1,134	771	1,017	1,066	818	1,073	1,182
Kadina, etc. ..	840	1,024	1,091	840	1,022	1,094	894	1,076	1,159
Kapunda ..	803	1,031	1,092	756	958	1,052	803	981	1,079
Kooringa ..	851	1,084	1,180	812	1,141	1,207	832	1,128	1,244
Millicent ..	801	1,087	1,200	797	1,071	1,174	849	1,162	1,244
Mount Gambier ..	783	1,045	1,174	765	1,022	1,158	791	1,065	1,204
Murray Bridge ..	723	976	1,055	747	988	1,122	771	1,004	1,123
Peterborough ..	808	1,155	1,256	811	1,180	1,250	848	1,212	1,289
Port Augusta ..	883	1,185	1,311	868	1,159	1,283	910	1,202	1,326
Port Pirie ..	802	1,122	1,231	777	1,084	1,196	856	1,162	1,275
Quorn ..	828	1,111	1,173	819	1,115	1,194	844	1,160	1,229
Renmark ..	946	1,341	1,472	885	1,280	1,345	956	1,334	1,396
Victor Harbour ..	825	1,273	1,418	801	1,169	1,222	833	1,162	1,281
Weighted Average for State (15 Towns) ..	765	1,081	1,219	777	1,100	1,234	820	1,154	1,280
Western Australia—									
Albany ..	858	1,179	1,213	834	1,132	1,224	917	1,238	1,354
Beverley ..	910	1,239	1,348	893	1,268	1,382	920	1,336	1,413
Bridgetown ..	905	1,234	1,332	925	1,226	1,319	967	1,278	1,395
Broomé ..	1,243	1,704	1,901	1,217	1,678	1,875	1,217	1,677	1,875
Bunbury ..	852	1,267	1,330	822	1,239	1,307	889	1,294	1,399

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1932. November.			1933. November.			1934. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
Western Australia—contd.									
Carnarvon ..	A 1,062	B 1,511	C 1,605	A 1,023	B 1,477	C 1,587	A 1,062	B 1,491	C 1,621
Collie ..	825	1,189	1,285	762	1,108	1,236	908	1,247	1,329
Geraldton ..	838	1,347	1,480	804	1,288	1,421	880	1,361	1,497
Greenbushes ..	958	1,123	1,156	908	1,073	1,112	973	1,121	1,190
Kalgoorlie and Boulder ..	997	1,453	1,554	975	1,466	1,544	1,047	1,570	1,659
Katanning ..	846	1,200	1,324	810	1,132	1,256	889	1,193	1,305
Leonora and Gwalia ..	1,079	1,343	1,395	1,083	1,346	1,412	1,142	1,405	1,464
Meekatharra ..	1,102	1,502	1,760	1,080	1,541	1,738	1,103	1,585	1,739
Narrogin ..	862	1,326	1,401	845	1,249	1,379	919	1,367	1,521
Northam ..	852	1,251	1,379	833	1,237	1,346	890	1,295	1,399
Perth and Fremantle ..	800	1,202	1,296	770	1,174	1,273	856	1,254	1,344
Wagin ..	914	1,169	1,243	857	1,112	1,186	860	1,145	1,222
York ..	817	1,146	1,225	807	1,123	1,176	844	1,180	1,233
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns) ..	832	1,235	1,330	810	1,209	1,308	878	1,281	1,374
Tasmania—									
Beaconsfield ..	795	914	953	784	902	942	843	988	1,054
Burnie ..	843	1,212	1,299	787	1,155	1,239	864	1,222	1,318
Campbelltown ..	855	1,091	1,151	820	1,020	1,087	858	1,100	1,154
Deloraine ..	820	1,143	1,222	796	1,119	1,188	830	1,159	1,185
Devonport ..	833	1,251	1,307	803	1,212	1,274	879	1,296	1,354
Franklin ..	900	1,137	1,229	860	1,097	1,156	936	1,173	1,232
Hobart ..	809	1,251	1,379	797	1,237	1,370	856	1,300	1,435
Launceston ..	789	1,181	1,290	760	1,163	1,271	827	1,219	1,343
New Norfolk ..	856	1,171	1,224	825	1,141	1,167	866	1,182	1,234
Queenstown ..	942	1,304	1,393	916	1,311	1,357	961	1,356	1,415
Scottsdale ..	808	1,071	1,163	767	1,030	1,123	811	1,047	1,159
Ulverstone ..	866	1,142	1,228	811	1,052	1,126	858	1,126	1,220
Zeehan ..	994	1,192	1,225	987	1,185	1,217	1,017	1,214	1,247
Weighted Average for State (13 Towns) ..	817	1,220	1,330	796	1,200	1,310	855	1,261	1,379
Territories(a)—									
Canberra ..	899	1,459	1,573	902	1,465	1,574	964	1,530	1,638
Weighted Averages—									
Australia (200 Towns) ..	811	1,200	1,304	794	1,182	1,288	840	1,236	1,345
Thirty Towns ..	805	1,199	1,304	790	1,185	1,292	837	1,239	1,349
Six Capitals ..	800	1,202	1,307	786	1,188	1,295	834	1,241	1,352

(a) Not included in Weighted Averages.

3. Comparison of Capitals and other Towns.—Three sets of index-numbers for food and rent have been given in the preceding pages, for the six capitals, for the thirty towns, and for the 200 towns. The first two are based on monthly prices of food and quarterly rents, and the third on prices and rents in the month of November. The three series, reduced to a common base (November, 1913 = 1,000) are given in the next table which shows that since 1913 food prices have increased slightly more in the capitals than in the larger groups of towns, while the increase in rents has been generally greater outside the capitals.

The index-numbers for November 1921 to 1934, computed from the three sets of data mentioned, with 1913 as base (= 1,000), are shown in the following table:—

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—November—Australia.

Particulars.	1913.	1921.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
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FOOD AND GROCERIES.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,578	1,770	1,455	1,349	1,267	1,241	1,312
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,577	1,769	1,454	1,343	1,264	1,240	1,314
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,588	1,781	1,463	1,351	1,270	1,248	1,324

RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,268	1,635	1,541	1,314	1,258	1,261	1,291
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,271	1,622	1,516	1,288	1,233	1,239	1,279
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,261	1,562	1,453	1,229	1,169	1,176	1,182

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,461	1,719	1,488	1,336	1,264	1,249	1,304
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,458	1,712	1,478	1,322	1,252	1,240	1,298
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,455	1,692	1,459	1,301	1,229	1,219	1,269

The figures in the vertical columns show the cost in November of each year compared with November 1913 for "All Towns, (200)" "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only", respectively.

4. Rent Reduction Acts.—In New South Wales, the *Reduction of Rents Act No. 45 of 1931*, came into operation on the 9th October, and the Western Australian *Reduction of Rents Act No. 21 of 1931*, was assented to on the 18th August. The Acts, which are on practically similar lines, prescribed a general reduction in rents of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., unless the lessor obtains an order permitting him to charge and receive rent under the lease at a higher rate. The order in New South Wales must be obtained from a Court of Petty Sessions, and in Western Australia from a Commissioner appointed by the Governor for the purposes of Part VI. of the *Financial Emergency Act 1931*. A special circumstance to be considered by the tribunal is the amount by which the rent of the premises, the subject of the lease, may have been reduced since the 30th June, 1930. Any such amount is taken into account in calculating the total proposed reduction, but the lessor may not charge a higher rent than was charged at the commencement of the Act. The measures do not apply to premises which were not leased on 30th June, 1930, unless a lease was entered into earlier than three months before the commencement of the Act. The New South Wales Act expired on 31st December, 1932, but amending Acts in Western Australia have extended the operation of this legislation to the 31st December, 1935.

In Victoria, the *Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Act No. 3990 of 1931*, was assented to on the 24th December, and provides for reduction of rents payable under long leases by $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Orders for reduction may be made by lower Courts, where the rent under the lease does not exceed £2 08 per annum.

§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

I. Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries.—The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices in the years 1913 to 1935 for Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1913 being taken as base (= 100). The figures have been taken chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" published by the League of Nations, and represent merely the fluctuations in prices in each country separately, and cannot therefore, be compared horizontally for relative costs in the various countries.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries. (Prices in 1913 as Base=100).

PERIOD.	UNITED KINGDOM.																																		
	Board of Trade.					" Statist."					AUSTRALIA.					BELGIUM.					BRITISH INDIA (CALCUTTA).					DENMARK.					DUTCH EAST INDIES.				
	Average.	1913 ..	100	100	100	" Economist."	1928 ..	140	142	135	130	122	145	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1913 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	1928 ..	140	142	135	130	122	145	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1929 ..	137	134	127	130	124	141	105	150	148	116	98	127	137	120	102	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103		
1930 ..	120	113	107	117	108	117	115	130	134	103	112	125	120	100	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102			
1931 ..	104	98	89	109	90	96	127	114	105	97	84	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102		
1932 ..	102	95	86	112	77	91	112	117	86	84	90	87	97	104	125	71	70	80	81	93	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
1933 ..	101	94	87	108	72	87	104	125	71	70	80	81	97	132	67	87	90	76	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	
1934 ..	104	96	90	90	68	89	97	132	67	87	90	76	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
1934 VIII	106	98	92	110	68	89	100	134	67	92	90	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
IX.	105	97	90	108	68	89	97	135	67	102	90	74	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
X.	104	95	90	108	67	89	96	135	67	99	90	73	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101			
XI.	104	95	89	109	67	88	98	136	67	96	90	72	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101			
XII.	104	97	90	109	67	88	99	135	67	98	90	70	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101			
1935 I.	105	98	92	110	68	94	99	135	66	100	90	71	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101			
II.	104	98	91	109	67	90	100	135	..	100	90	70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
PERIOD.	Consiglio Prov. di Milano. Economia di Milano.	ITALY.	NETHER- LANDS.	JAPAN.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZER- LAND.	UNITED STATES.	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.		
Average.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1913 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1928 ..	491	171	149	g157	h100	163	148	145	i100	100	139	165	151	147	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1929 ..	481	166	142	149	96	168	140	141	137	166	147	146	149	147	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	
1930 ..	411	137	117	137	86	167	122	127	124	147	135	143	143	143	143	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	
1931 ..	342	116	97	122	75	169	111	110	105	131	113	133	133	133	133	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1932 ..	310	122	79	122	66	167	109	96	93	130	104	128	128	128	128	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	
1933 ..	283	136	74	122	59	159	107	91	95	130	105	129	129	129	129	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	
1934 ..	276	134	78	124	56	..	114	90	107	135	112	132	132	132	132
1934 VIII	275	134	78	127	56	159	114	90	110	138	113	133	133	133	133
IX.	275	135	77	126	55	..	114	89	111	137	113	132	132	132	132
X.	276	137	77	127	55	..	114	90	110	137	112	132	132	132	132
XI.	277	137	77	126	54	..	115	89	110	135	113	132	132	132	132
XII.	279	137	77	125	54	..	115	89	110	134	113	132	132	132	132
1935 I.	280	137	78	125	53	..	115	88	113	134	112	133	133	133	133
II.	282	139	77	125	52	..	115	88	114	133	113	134	134	134	134

a June, 1914. b April, 1914. c 1926. d July, 1914. e End of year. f Official since year 1925. g New series. h Base, 1928. i Until end of 1925, "Lorenz."

2. Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries.—The following tables give index-numbers of retail prices, (i) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (ii) foodstuffs only for the years 1914 to 1934, and quarterly for 1934 and 1935. For the majority of the countries included, the prices for July, 1914, are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each country, and are not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries, with Prices in July, 1914, as Base
(= 100).

(i) COST OF LIVING.*

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.
No. of Towns and Localities.	68-509	Vienna.	59	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	Tokio.	Amsterdam.
1914 ..	100	100	b	100	100	100	100	100	100	e ..
1921 ..	226	..	100	232	1,171	309	..	541	189	..
1927 ..	168	106	203	177	1,207	514	148	588	95	
1928 ..	166	108	208	175	1,233	510	152	530	184	96
1929 ..	164	111	220	173	1,225	556	154	545	181	95
1930 ..	158	111	220	165	1,129	581	147	530	155	91
1931 ..	147	106	204	155	1,039	569	136	485	136	86
1932 ..	143	108	184	155	1,025	526	121	468	137	80
1933 ..	143	105	182	161	1,001	520	119	449	146	79
1934 ..	141	105	174	167	983	516	121	430	149	79
1st Quarter, 1934	140	105	178	164	974	526	120	452	148	80
2nd , 1934	139	105	169	166	970	522	120	430	149	79
3rd , 1934	143	104	174	169	980	511	122	417	148	79
4th , 1934	144	105	177	169	1,007	504	122	421	150	79
1st " 1935	141	104	169	171	985	494	122	423	150	77
2nd " 1935	141	104	170	172	979	490	123	427	149	77
Period.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	BRITISH INDIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	Madrid.	49	34	51-173	30	Bombay.	60	25
1914 ..	i	f	100	100	100	e ..	100	100	100	100 ..
1921 ..	277	..	189	247	200	103	147	173	167	103 162
1927 ..	186	100	189	171	160	102	145	154	151	100 131
1928 ..	173	100	176	172	161	100	146	147	151	101 131
1929 ..	166	101	181	170	161	100	149	149	153	100 131
1930 ..	161	94	187	165	158	96	141	137	152	98 128
1931 ..	153	86	196	159	150	88	127	110	137	91 123
1932 ..	149	78	187	157	138	78	121	109	125	84 118
1933 ..	147	71	180	153	131	75	117	102	119	80 115
1934 ..	148	67	184	155	129	79	119	97	121	81 116
1st Quarter, 1934	145	69	186	153	131	78	118	94	121	80 116
2nd , 1934	147	67	184	155	129	79	119	95	120	81 117
3rd , 1934	149	66	182	155	129	80	119	99	121	81 116
4th , 1934	149	64	186	155	129	81	119	99	121	81 116
1st " 1935	149	63	185	155	127	82	120	98	121	83 116
2nd " 1935	150	63	..	156	127	83	120	101	121	83 116

* NOTE.—With the following exceptions the index-numbers in the above table are based on the cost of food, housing, clothing and miscellaneous items:—Belgium and Japan, exclusive of housing; Switzerland and British India, exclusive of miscellaneous items; Netherlands and Spain, exclusive of clothing and rent. For footnotes, see next page.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries with Prices in July, 1914, Base (=100).—continued.

(II) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.†

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.
No. of Towns and Localities.	68-509	Vienna.	59.	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	Tokio.	10
1914 ..	100	100	b	l	100	100	100	a	100	e
1921 ..	230	..	100	..	2,254	337	..	..	..	..
1927 ..	160	120	268	127	1,115	557	152	100	211	93
1928 ..	157	119	207	125	1,150	550	152	100	202	95
1929 ..	154	122	218	123	1,124	611	155	102	203	92
1930 ..	145	118	209	110	971	614	143	96	173	86
1931 ..	130	108	176	100	869	611	128	84	130	77
1932 ..	125	110	150	97	897	536	112	80	138	68
1933 ..	120	104	150	101	894	491	110	74	161	69
1934 ..	122	101	142	110	877	535	119	71	105	70
1934—										
August ..	126	100	144	..	888	520	122	69	163	..
September ..	125	101	146	111	888	..	120	69	163	70
October ..	128	101	148	..	899	..	120	70	165	..
November ..	128	102	150	..	944	518	120	71	165	..
December ..	125	100	144	111	922	..	120	70	167	69
1935—										
January ..	125	99	142	..	910	..	120	71	169	..
February ..	122	99	137	..	899	500	120	71	169	..
March ..	122	98	..	115	888	..	120	73	167	67

† Extracted from International Labour Review.

Period.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	BRITISH INDIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	Madrid.	49	34	51	30	Bom-bay.	60	25	9
1914 ..	100	6	j	j	100	100	d	100	100	h	h
1921 ..	295	..	100	100	239	213	..	165	169	..	108
1927 ..	173	102	189	152	158	157	155	151	98	113	145
1928 ..	168	100	176	154	157	154	153	144	99	100	118
1929 ..	158	97	181	150	156	157	162	146	101	101	115
1930 ..	152	84	187	140	152	147	146	134	99	97	110
1931 ..	139	74	196	129	141	121	128	102	77	84	105
1932 ..	134	65	187	125*	126	102	124	102	64	28	96
1933 ..	x31	58	180	121	117	100	117	94	64	73	99
1934 ..	133	56	..	124	116	111	122	88	69	77	103
1934—											
August ..	137	56	..	124	114	113	122	91	69	77	103
September ..	135	55	..	125	114	116	123	91	69	77	102
October ..	135	55	..	124	114	116	125	92	70	77	103
November ..	135	53	..	125	116	114	123	91	69	78	102
December ..	135	52	..	124	114	114	123	88	69	79	102
1935—											
January ..	133	52	..	127	113	117	123	91	69	80	102
February ..	135	50	..	127	113	122	123	89	69	82	102
March ..	135	50	..	127	113	122	123	88	..	82	102

a Base 1927. b Base 1921. c Base 1923. d Base 1913. e Base 1923-24.
 (October-September). f Base 1914. g Base November, 1914. h Base 1926-30.
 * Base 1928. j Includes heating and lighting. k Base 1926. l Base 1931.

* New series.

CHAPTER II.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.

1. General.—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour were first compiled for the year 1913, and reviews to the end of each annual period appear in previous issues of the Labour Report and in the Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics.

2. Acts Regulating Industrial Matters.—The following represents all the Acts at present in force to regulate rates of wage, hours of labour, and working conditions generally in both Federal and State jurisdictions, viz.:—

COMMONWEALTH.

Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904–1934.
Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1911–1929.

STATES.

New South Wales	<i>Industrial Arbitration Act 1912–1932.</i>
Victoria	... <i>Factories and Shops Act 1928–1934.</i>
Queensland	... <i>Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1932–1934.</i>
South Australia	<i>The Industrial Code 1920–1925.</i>
Western Australia	<i>Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912–1930.</i>
Tasmania	... <i>Wages Board Act 1920–1933.</i>

3. Methods of Administration.—(i) COMMONWEALTH.—The Federal authority consists of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration comprising a Chief Judge and two other Judges; Conciliation Commissioners not exceeding three in number; and Conciliation Committees for particular Industries. The Federal Act provides that where a State Award or Determination is inconsistent with that issued by the Federal Authority, the latter shall prevail. The Federal Court can also restrain the State authority from proceeding in a matter already covered, or being dealt with by the Federal Authority. The Federal Arbitration Court began to function in 1905.

The affairs of the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, under powers conferred by the *Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1911–1929.* The system commenced to operate in 1912, cases being heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, as part of the ordinary work of that Court, but from 1920 the control was transferred to the Arbitrator who is appointed by the Government for a term of seven years, and who need not necessarily be a legally qualified man. No appeal lies against a determination of the Arbitrator, but the Government can move the Parliament to exercise its right of veto when the instrument is brought before it for ratification.

(ii) STATES.—(a) *New South Wales.*—The controlling authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales consisting of three Judges; a Conciliation Commissioner; and Conciliation Committees constituted for various industries. The two latter authorities may make awards binding on industries, but an appeal to the Industrial Commission may be made against any award. Legal control started in 1901 after the two earlier Acts of 1892 and 1899 providing for voluntary submission of matters in dispute had proved abortive.

(b) *Victoria*.—The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, and a Court of Industrial Appeals—the latter presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The system was instituted in the State in 1906, and represents the first instance in Australia of legal regulation in this sphere.

(c) *Queensland*.—The authority is the Industrial Court, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two members appointed by the Governor in Council. Legal control was first instituted in 1907 with the passing of the Wages Board Act.

(d) *South Australia*.—The principal tribunal is called the Industrial Court; there are also Industrial Boards for the various industries, and a Board of Industry. The Court is composed of the President (a person eligible for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court) who may be joined by two assessors who must be employed in the industry concerned. Deputy Presidents may also be appointed. The "Living Wage" is declared by the Board of Industry, composed of the President or Deputy President of the Industrial Court and four Commissioners. Legal control was first instituted in 1900.

(e) *Western Australia*.—The system of control comprises an Arbitration Court, Industrial Boards, Conciliation Committees, and Commissions. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and two members. Legal control dates back to 1900.

(f) *Tasmania*.—The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a Chairman appointed by the Governor, and equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers, appointed by the Minister administering the Act. The system was instituted in 1910.

3. Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.
—The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth legislation dealing with these matters during each of the years 1930 to 1934.

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.

State.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.								
New South Wales ..	31	16	46	40	38	25	30	24	55	22
Victoria ..	83	..	204	..	103	..	138	..	90	..
Queensland ..	14	44	48	28	21	4	55	21	32	25
South Australia ..	17	1	64	15	18	8	16	1	19	3
Western Australia ..	8	38	7	10	5	4	10	9	12	11
Tasmania ..	10	1	31	3	11	3	3	3	7	1
Commonwealth Court ..	17	10	11	16	21	9	8	6	24	4
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator ..	5	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total ..	185	110	412	112	218	53	267	64	239	66

The figures in the above table are exclusive of variations and interpretations of principal awards and agreements, of which a considerable number are made each year. The variations made by the State and the

Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, numbered 1389 in 1934, compared with 857 in 1933, and were distributed as follow:—New South Wales, 1049; Commonwealth Court, 240; Queensland, 50; South Australia, 2; Western Australia, 12, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, 36. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

Industrial agreements filed during the year 1934 numbered 66, of which 62 were filed under the provisions of the State Industrial Acts in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and 4 under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the State Act in force in Victoria, but agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are in operation within the State.

4. Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.—Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of legal minimum and marginal rates of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the period under review. The number of industrial awards and determinations in force throughout Australia at the 31st December, 1934, was 1,403, and the industrial agreements filed at the same date numbered 689. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts* the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements in force increased by 828 and 288 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals generally continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award. Section 28 (2) of the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* provides that after the expiration of the period specified, the award shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award has been made; provided that where in pursuance of this sub-section an award has continued in force after the expiration of the period specified in the award, any award made by the Court for the settlement of a new industrial dispute between the parties may, if the Court so orders, be made retrospective to a date not earlier than the date upon which the Court first had cognizance of that dispute. In the *Industrial Code* of South Australia, Section 47 (2), and in legislation for other States, similar provisions are in force. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived by a subsequent agreement.

The provisions in the Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts that awards and agreements shall remain in force until they have been superseded or cancelled occasion some difficulty when the compilation of a list of awards, determinations and agreements actually operative is undertaken as the specified periods for many awards, etc., have expired. This difficulty applies not only to State awards and determinations but to awards of the Commonwealth Court also. New awards or subsequent determinations for the industries concerned have not been made, and the records do not

* The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1934, and the Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1920-1929.

show that such awards, etc., have been superseded or rescinded and legally, therefore, they are still in force. Awards, determinations and industrial agreements regarding which definite information regarding supersession or rescission is not readily ascertainable, are therefore included in these records, but in cases where it could be definitely claimed that the award, determination or agreement was out of date and the terms of the award, etc., were not actually in operation, such awards, etc., have not been included in the records as at 31st December, 1934.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There may be exceptions in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force.

Date.	Boards Authorized.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Determinations in Force.(a)	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st December, 1913 ..	505	387	575	401
" " 1915 ..	573	498	663	546
" " 1925 ..	575	524	1,181	607
" " 1930 ..	644	582	1,285	601
" " 1931 ..	651	583	1,317	614
" " 1932 ..	657	591	1,337	625
" " 1933 ..	657	583	1,303	653
" " 1934 ..	657	583	1,403	689

(a) Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards authorized, and the number of awards, determinations and industrial agreements in force at 31st December, 1913 and 1934:—

Industrial and Wages Boards Authorized, and Industrial Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Commonwealth.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
Industrial and Wages— Boards authorized ..	{ 1913 ..	..	..	216	135	75	56	..	23	505
	1934 ..	..	..	(a) 319	189	2	75	19	53	657
Boards which have made determinations	{ 1913 ..	..	..	123	123	74	..	47	19	386
	1934 ..	..	..	(b) 279	107	2	65	17	53	583
Awards and Determinations— In force	{ 1913 ..	17	..	265	127	73	54	18	21	575
	1934 ..	164	44	519	173	280	76	93	54	1,403
Industrial Agreements— In force	{ 1913 ..	228	..	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
	1934 ..	156	..	151	..	169	33	170	10	689
Commonwealth Court Awards— Number in force in each State	{ 1913 ..	..	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
	1934 ..	..	..	108	117	35	90	36	70	..
Commonwealth Agreements— Number in force in each State	{ 1913 ..	..	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
	1934 ..	..	..	37	68	21	26	15	38	..
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator— Number of Determinations in force in each State	1934 ..	..	..	39	36	30	32	29	29	..

(a) Under Industrial Arbitration Act 1926, Conciliation Committees have been appointed, and at the end of 1934, 289 Committees were in operation.

(b) Two awards of Demarcation Boards.

Information concerning the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in earlier Reports, and brief reviews are furnished each year respecting new industrial legislation, as well as details respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals, and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1933.

(i) *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court.*—The number of awards made by the Commonwealth Court during 1934 was 24, and 4 industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the Act. Among the industries and occupations for which awards were made during the year were—journalists, Metropolitan Daily Newspapers, All States; railway and tramway workers in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania; workers in the Northern Territory engaged in the mining and shipping industries and employed in the railways and works services; glue and gelatine workers in New South Wales and Victoria; carters and drivers in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania; and storemen and packers in Victoria and South Australia.

Industrial agreements covering the undermentioned occupations were made during the year:—timber workers in South Australia; waterside workers in South Australia and Queensland and municipal employees in Tasmania.

A full description of the considerations which led to the reduction by 10 per cent. as from 1st February, 1931, of all wages controlled by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the refusal of the Court in June, 1932, and May, 1933, to restore the “cut”, appears in the two preceding issues of the Report (see Labour Reports Nos. 22, pp. 45–48 and 23, pp. 45–46).

The 10 per cent. “cut” was removed by the Court as from the first pay period in May, 1934, as the result of a judgment delivered 17th April, and at the same time the Court abandoned the former “Harvester” standard, and replaced it by a standard established by the New South Wales Board of Trade in 1925 brought up-to-date by means of the “All Items” (“C” Series) index-numbers of this Bureau. A full account of the judgment appears on p. 73 of this Report. The new wage will be known as the “Commonwealth ‘Restoration’ Basic Wage of 1934.”

Legislation of industrial interest passed during 1934 included an amendment to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act (No. 54, 1934—assented to 17th December, 1934) which will have the effect of tending to have all prosecutions brought before one magistrate and make for more uniformity and certainty. This same amending Act also removed the restrictions on the appointment of inspectors for policing awards from persons outside the Commonwealth Public Service, and provided for such inspectors not being subject to that Act.

(ii) *New South Wales*.—During the year 1934 the number of Conciliation Committees established under the *Industrial Act of 1926* was 5, the number which expired, were dissolved or were no longer operative was 2, and at the end of the year 289 Committees were in force. In addition, 319 Industrial Boards, constituted under the Act of 1912, were in force, but no awards were issued by these Boards, the work previously performed by them being undertaken mainly by the Conciliation Committees. Principal awards published by the Industrial Commission numbered 24, by Conciliation Committees, 19, and by Apprenticeship Councils, 9. The number of subsidiary awards and variations issued during the year was 1049, of which 345 were made by the Industrial Commission, 128 by Conciliation Committees, 500 by Apprenticeship Councils and 84 by the Industrial Registrar. The number of principal awards in force at the end of the year was 519, and at the same date 151 industrial agreements were in force.

Declarations of the Basic Wage were made by the Industrial Commission in October, 1934, and April and October, 1935, particulars of which will be found on page 8.

Legislation passed included the following:—"Special Income and Wages Tax Act," No. 18, 1934 (assented to 1st November, 1934), and "Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Amendment Act," No. 55, 1934 (assented to 28th December, 1934).

(iii) *Victoria*. Wages Boards made 90 determinations during the year, the number including determinations which were reviewed more than once during the twelve months. Although the legislation in this State does not provide for automatic adjustment of wages according to the rise or fall in the retail price index-numbers, it is the practice for certain of the Wages Boards regulating wages and working conditions in industries for which Commonwealth Court awards are also in force in the State to meet and revise the rates of wage, bringing them into close conformity with those being paid by employers working under the Commonwealth awards. Among the Boards adopting this practice are those covering employees in the industries of engineering (skilled and unskilled); iron-moulding; gas-working; and engine-driving (factory). Determinations covering these trades were revised and gazetted, in some cases three, and in other cases, four times during the year. At 31st December, 1934, 173 determinations were considered to be legally in force.

The weekly hours fixed by Wages Boards in this State vary considerably, according to the nature of the sections of industry concerned. In Determinations, such as those of the Cement Workers' and Stonecutters', different hours are prescribed for different occupations within the industries. Other Boards, such as the Photographers' and the Carters' provide for seasonal variation of hours, while in cases such as the Clerks' (commercial) and the Storemen and Packers' different hours for different sections of the industries are prescribed. A general statement of hours as determined by Wages Boards would be misleading, but it may be assumed that the weekly hours throughout Determinations, therefore, range from a maximum of 48 to a minimum of 44.

(iv) *Queensland*.—Thirty-two industrial awards were made during the year, all of which were awards of the Industrial Court. The number of industrial agreements filed was 25. Variations of awards numbered 50. At the end of the year, 280 awards and 169 industrial agreements were in force.

A revision of the Basic Wage was made by the Industrial Court in February, 1933, but the existing rates were confirmed, for particulars of which see page 85.

The only legislation of industrial interest passed during the year was "The Workers' Compensation Acts Amendment Act, No. 39, 1934."

(v) *South Australia*.—The Industrial Court made three awards, and 16 determinations were made by Industrial Boards during the year. Three industrial agreements were also filed. The number of awards and determinations varied by the Court or Industrial Boards was two.

At the end of the year, 76 awards and determinations, and 33 industrial agreements were in force.

A review of the "Living Wage" made in November, 1935, increased the rate for adult males, particulars of which will be found on page 86.

(vi) *Western Australia*.—During the year, the Industrial Court made one award, and eleven awards were made by various Industrial Boards. Eleven industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the State Act during 1934. Twelve awards and five industrial agreements were varied. At the end of the year there were 93 awards and 170 agreements in force.

Declarations of the basic wage were made by the Industrial Court on 27th February, 1st May, 1st August and 2nd November, 1934, and 27th February, 24th May and 1st July, 1935, for particulars of which see page 87.

The *Financial Emergency Act of 1931* expired by effluxion of time on 31st December, 1933, and was replaced by *Financial Emergency Act (No. 1)* of 1934, operative from 1st January to 31st December, 1934. The percentage deductions made by the Arbitration Court from award salaries and wages in accordance with the provisions of Part V. of the former Act were not continued, but provision was made for employers to make application to the Court within one month of the Act being assented to for the reimposition of the deductions in connexion with any industry, the condition of which justified such financial relief. The approach to the Court on such matters was also much simplified. The rates of percentage deductions provided by the former Act were continued in the new, viz., 18 per cent. on salaries or wages not exceeding £250 per annum; 20 per cent. on salaries exceeding £250 but not exceeding £1,000 per annum; and 22½ per cent. on salaries of over £1,000 per annum. There were 47 awards and agreements affected by the former Act. This Act, so far as private employers were concerned, was repealed by Act No. 26 of 1934, assented to 28th December, 1934, and any deduction made under orders of the Court ceased to have effect.

The *Reduction of Rents Act Continuance Act (No. II)* 1934 assented to 21st December, 1934, extended the operation of this Act until 31st December, 1935. Amendments were also made to the Workers' Compensation Act (No. 36, 1934) and Mine Workers' Relief Act (No. 42, 1934).

(vii) *Tasmania*.—During the year, Wages Boards made seven determinations, and one industrial agreement under the State Act was filed. The determinations made covered employees engaged in the following industries and callings:—City and Country Councils' employees; laundrymen; textile workers; employees of insurance companies; street cleaners and ironmongers. The industrial agreement filed covered employees in sweep promoting.

The State Industrial Act in force in Tasmania provides for the inclusion of a clause in the determination for the automatic adjustment of rates of wage according to the increase or decrease in the retail price index-number. The inclusion or otherwise of this provision is decided by the Wages Boards, and a number of determinations issued embody the clause for automatic adjustment. Among the Wages Boards which have adopted this system of wage adjustment may be mentioned the following:—Bakers; Builders and Painters; Carriers; Mechanical Engineering and Founders; Electrolytic Zinc; Fuel Merchants; Jam Makers; Motor Garage; Printers; Produce Stores; Rubber Trade; Tanners; Textile Workers; and Wholesale Grocers.

At the end of the year, 54 determinations and 10 industrial agreements filed under the State Act were in force.

Legislation of industrial interest passed during the year comprised the following:—“Workers Compensation Act, No. 67, 1934;” and the “Wages Boards Act 1934.”

(viii) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator*.—During 1934, the Arbitrator did not make any new determinations but 36 existing determinations were varied.

(ix) *Federal Capital Territory*.—On the 12th January, 1927, the Industrial Board appointed under the *Industrial Board Ordinance 1922-1928*, fixed the rates of pay and conditions of employment for workmen in the Territory as from 10th December, 1926, such rates to be binding on the Government and/or any contractor employed by it or performing work on its behalf. The wage for an unskilled labourer was fixed at 100s. per week. The Ordinance determined the rates of wage for a wide range of occupations, including construction and maintenance labourers; quarrymen; store employees; motor transport employees; watchmen and cleaners; fire brigade employees; survey hands; engineers; electricians; engine drivers and firemen; building trade employees; and timbermill and brickworks' employees. The rates of wage specified in the Ordinance were reduced in 1931 by 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in connexion with the general scheme of salary and wage reductions in the Commonwealth Public Service.

As a result of an application for reduction in wages by the Commonwealth Public Service Board, a variation of the Industrial Board's award was gazetted on the 20th October, 1932, whereby the wage for an unskilled labourer was reduced from 100s. to 85s. per week and this wage was further reduced to 82s. per week by a further variation which was gazetted on 2nd August, 1934. The wage was increased to 83s. 6d. from 1st August, 1935. Workers in the Territory not in Government employ are not covered by the Industrial Board's award.

An amendment of the *Industrial Board Ordinance* was gazetted on the 24th February, 1932, and the Board is now composed of a Chairman, a member representative of the Commonwealth Public Service Board, and a member representative of the workmen, the workmen's representative being chosen from time to time according to the matter in respect of which the Board is exercising its powers.

The Minister of any Department of State, the Public Service Board, and any organization is entitled to submit to the Board any matter in which he or it is interested, relating to wages, rates of pay or terms or other conditions of employment of workmen in the Territory; and to be represented before the Board on the hearing of such matter. The Board hears and determines all matters relating to salary, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service or of employment of workmen in the Territory.

An amendment to the *Industrial Board Ordinance 1922-1932* gazetted on the 22nd June, 1933, modified Section 5 of the Principal Ordinance to provide that any organization registered pursuant to the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1930* is entitled to submit any matter in which it is interested to the Board.

§ 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

I. General.—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience were payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which obviously were not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agriculture, and Pastoral. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent, wages often are so fixed and paid. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of wage thus computed for the industrial groups represented the arithmetical average† of the rates of wage payable for all classified occupations within

* The adopted classification of industries is shown on page 3.

† The sum of the weekly rates of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

the industrial groups. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a large amount of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting according to industrial groups was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year. The weights used for each industrial group in the computations of the average wage for male and female occupations have been published in the previous issues of the Labour Report.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914, the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male, and 308 female) were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, a more satisfactory standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) to this Report all the more important occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914–1934.—The arithmetical average of the rates of wage taken into account furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1934, for a full week's work in each State and for Australia, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval, with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000):—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(a) Aus-tralia.
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st December, 1914 ..	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
31st December, 1927 ..	101 10	100 3	100 1	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
31st December, 1928 ..	102 7	99 8	101 2	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5
30th September, 1929 ..	103 6	101 1	101 4	97 5	100 8	94 7	101 5
31st December, 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st December, 1930 ..	99 1	96 11	92 5	92 8	99 7	92 1	96 9
31st December, 1931 ..	93 5	82 2	89 0	75 0	84 1	79 9	86 10
31st December, 1932 ..	84 11	77 10	88 5	72 7	81 9	78 1	81 10
31st December, 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st March, 1934 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 6	81 3	78 1	80 7
30th June, 1934 ..	83 1	78 3	88 7	74 10	82 6	79 0	81 7
30th September, 1934 ..	83 2	78 4	88 9	75 0	84 0	79 1	81 10
31st December, 1934 ..	83 2	78 8	88 9	75 6	84 1	79 7	82 0

INDEX-NUMBERS.

30th June, 1914 ..	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
31st December, 1914 ..	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,083
31st December, 1927 ..	1,988	1,957	1,953	1,885	1,928	1,832	1,955
31st December, 1928 ..	2,001	1,944	1,974	1,877	1,941	1,820	1,939
30th September, 1929 ..	2,020	1,973	1,977	1,901	1,964	1,846	1,979
31st December, 1929 ..	2,007	1,972	1,975	1,896	1,963	1,848	1,974
31st December, 1930 ..	1,933	1,891	1,803	1,807	1,943	1,797	1,887
31st December, 1931 ..	1,823	1,603	1,737	1,463	1,641	1,556	1,694
31st December, 1932 ..	1,657	1,518	1,726	1,416	1,595	1,523	1,597
31st December, 1933 ..	1,598	1,502	1,718	1,433	1,587	1,522	1,570
31st March, 1934 ..	1,598	1,503	1,718	1,435	1,586	1,524	1,572
30th June, 1934 ..	1,622	1,527	1,729	1,460	1,610	1,541	1,592
30th September, 1934 ..	1,623	1,528	1,731	1,464	1,639	1,543	1,596
31st December, 1934 ..	1,623	1,534	1,732	1,473	1,640	1,552	1,599

(a) Weighted Average. (b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

3. Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914–1934.—The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1927 to 1934:—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.

Date.	I. Wood, Furni- ture, etc.	II. Engin- eering, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Print- ing, etc.	VI. Other Mann- ufactur- ing.	VII. Build- ing.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Trans- port.	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Agricul- tural, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Industrial Groups.(c)
RATES OF WAGE.															
30th June, 1914 ..	59 2	57 2	55 2	52 10	63 9	55 8	65 4	64 11	59 8	51 1	48 7	49 5	47 0	53 10	55 3
31st December, 1914 ..	59 6	57 9	55 8	53 0	63 10	56 0	65 5	65 2	59 8	52 8	49 10	49 5	47 11	54 0	55 7
31st December, 1927 ..	104 6	102 10	99 8	98 3	113 7	101 4	112 10	100 9	103 1	97 4	103 7	94 3	93 3	96 0	100 2
31st December, 1928 ..	103 11	102 1	99 9	99 4	117 10	100 8	112 4	109 10	102 2	90 3	103 3	95 9	93 3	96 1	100 3
30th September, 1929 ..	104 8	103 11	101 1	100 0	119 3	102 7	113 5	110 6	105 2	97 8	106 7	95 10	93 5	97 0	101 5
31st December, 1929 ..	104 10	103 6	100 10	99 6	119 1	102 2	113 0	110 7	105 2	96 9	107 0	95 6	92 6	96 8	101 2
31st December, 1930 ..	100 3	99 1	97 1	95 5	116 5	97 10	109 8	107 10	100 2	92 10	99 6	87 5	91 3	93 7	96 9
31st December, 1931 ..	85 7	86 3	88 6	83 11	102 0	85 4	89 9	102 5	86 7	83 11	81 10	80 3	85 3	83 11	86 10
31st December, 1932 ..	83 4	81 6	84 2	77 3	98 3	80 7	93 11	98 2	80 11	78 3	79 6	74 9	76 5	78 11	81 10
31st December, 1933 ..	82 8	81 4	83 3	76 7	97 6	79 5	92 3	97 0	80 4	76 9	80 9	71 11	74 10	77 5	80 6
31st March, 1934 ..	82 8	81 7	83 1	76 0	97 6	79 5	92 3	97 1	80 5	76 11	80 10	71 11	74 10	77 6	80 7
30th June, 1934 ..	85 0	82 11	83 5	78 0	99 5	81 1	93 2	97 3	80 8	77 9	84 8	73 4	75 7	78 4	81 7
30th September, 1934 ..	85 1	83 0	83 6	78 1	99 6	81 2	93 3	97 7	82 8	77 10	84 8	73 4	75 9	78 5	81 10
31st December, 1934 ..	85 4	83 2	83 8	79 11	99 6	81 4	93 0	97 7	82 8	78 9	84 8	73 4	75 9	78 7	82 0

INDEX-NUMBERS.

30th June, 1914 ..	1,154	1,116	1,077	1,031	1,243	1,086	1,275	1,267	1,164	997	948	964	918	1,050	1,079
31st December, 1914 ..	1,161	1,127	1,085	1,034	1,246	1,093	1,276	1,272	1,165	1,026	972	965	935	1,054	1,085
31st December, 1927 ..	2,039	2,006	1,944	1,917	2,216	1,977	2,202	2,142	2,012	1,900	2,021	1,839	1,820	1,872	1,955
31st December, 1928 ..	2,028	1,993	1,947	1,939	2,299	1,964	2,191	2,143	1,994	1,878	2,014	1,860	1,820	1,874	1,959
30th September, 1929 ..	2,042	2,028	1,973	1,950	2,327	2,001	2,214	2,157	2,052	1,905	2,079	1,870	1,823	1,893	1,979
31st December, 1929 ..	2,046	2,019	1,967	1,942	2,323	1,994	2,205	2,157	2,052	1,888	2,087	1,863	1,804	1,886	1,974
31st December, 1930 ..	1,956	1,933	1,894	1,940	2,271	1,909	2,139	2,104	1,955	1,812	1,941	1,706	1,780	1,826	1,887
31st December, 1931 ..	1,669	1,683	1,727	1,638	1,991	1,664	1,926	1,999	1,690	1,638	1,596	1,566	1,637	1,694	
31st December, 1932 ..	1,627	1,589	1,642	1,507	1,918	1,572	1,833	1,916	1,579	1,527	1,552	1,458	1,492	1,540	1,597
31st December, 1933 ..	1,613	1,587	1,625	1,494	1,902	1,549	1,800	1,893	1,567	1,497	1,573	1,404	1,460	1,511	1,570
31st March, 1934 ..	1,612	1,591	1,621	1,482	1,902	1,549	1,800	1,804	1,570	1,500	1,577	1,404	1,461	1,511	1,572
30th June, 1934 ..	1,659	1,618	1,627	1,522	1,940	1,582	1,818	1,897	1,575	1,517	1,652	1,431	1,475	1,528	1,592
30th September, 1934 ..	1,661	1,620	1,629	1,523	1,941	1,583	1,819	1,904	1,613	1,519	1,652	1,431	1,478	1,530	1,596
31st December, 1934 ..	1,664	1,623	1,633	1,559	1,942	1,587	1,828	1,904	1,613	1,537	1,652	1,431	1,478	1,530	1,599

(a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied.

(b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

(c) Weighted average.

4. Adult Female Weekly Wages.—States, 1914-1934.—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail price index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1934. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at 30th April, 1914, (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.(a)
No. of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
31st December, 1914	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
31st December, 1927	53 0	52 7	53 5	49 II	58 8	52 7	52 10
31st December, 1928	53 7	53 9	54 10	50 II	58 10	53 4	53 10
30th September, 1929	54 1	54 1	54 10	51 3	58 10	53 7	b 54 2
31st December, 1929	53 II	54 1	54 10	51 4	58 10	53 9	54 1
31st December, 1930	53 8	53 6	52 II	51 2	60 1	53 8	53 7
31st December, 1931	49 8	45 10	47 II	43 1	51 7	45 8	47 5
31st December, 1932	44 8	43 0	46 9	40 II	49 7	43 4	44 2
31st December, 1933	43 2	42 9	46 9	41 0	48 4	43 2	43 5
31st March, 1934	43 0	42 6	46 6	40 10	48 4	43 1	43 4
30th June, 1934	44 3	43 9	47 8	43 3	48 4	44 1	44 6
30th September, 1934	44 3	43 9	47 8	43 3	49 1	44 1	44 7
31st December, 1934	44 3	43 9	47 8	43 3	49 1	44 1	44 7

INDEX-NUMBERS.

30th June, 1914	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
31st December, 1914	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
31st December, 1927	1,950	1,934	1,966	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945
31st December, 1928	1,973	1,979	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980
30th September, 1929	1,992	1,989	2,020	1,887	2,165	1,973	1,992
31st December, 1929	1,983	1,990	2,020	1,888	2,165	1,978	1,990
31st December, 1930	1,974	1,968	1,947	1,884	2,211	1,976	1,971
31st December, 1931	1,828	1,688	1,765	1,584	1,900	1,681	1,746
31st December, 1932	1,644	1,583	1,720	1,505	1,826	1,595	1,624
31st December, 1933	1,589	1,573	1,720	1,510	1,778	1,587	1,599
31st March, 1934	1,583	1,566	1,712	1,501	1,778	1,587	1,593
30th June, 1934	1,628	1,609	1,736	1,592	1,778	1,623	1,639
30th September, 1934	1,628	1,609	1,736	1,592	1,809	1,623	1,640
31st December, 1934	1,628	1,609	1,736	1,592	1,809	1,623	1,640

(a) Weighted average.

(b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914–1934.—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1927 to 1934, in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April 1914 (278. 2d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V., and VI. All Other Manufacturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.(a)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.(b)
RATES OF WAGE.						
30th June, 1914 ..	22 6	24 9	26 11	31 1	30 2	27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
31st December, 1927 ..	48 9	52 7	53 2	54 5	52 8	52 10
31st December, 1928 ..	49 3	54 2	53 1	55 1	52 10	53 10
30th September, 1929 ..	49 5	54 6	53 11	55 1	53 4	54 2
31st December, 1929 ..	49 4	54 4	53 11	54 9	53 10	54 1
31st December, 1930 ..	48 4	54 2	52 7	54 2	52 10	53 7
31st December, 1931 ..	44 4	45 5	46 11	50 9	49 10	47 5
31st December, 1932 ..	41 0	42 4	44 2	46 2	47 0	44 2
31st December, 1933 ..	40 6	41 11	43 5	43 4	45 11	43 5
31st March, 1934 ..	40 6	41 6	43 6	45 5	45 11	43 4
30th June, 1934 ..	40 8	43 8	44 2	45 10	47 2	44 6
30th September, 1934 ..	40 8	43 9	44 2	45 11	47 2	44 7
31st December, 1934 ..	40 8	43 9	44 2	45 11	47 2	44 7
INDEX-NUMBERS.						
30th June, 1914 ..	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	1,000
31st December, 1914 ..	862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,008
31st December, 1927 ..	1,793	1,936	1,958	2,061	1,937	1,945
31st December, 1928 ..	1,813	1,993	1,954	2,029	1,946	1,980
30th September, 1929 ..	1,819	2,000	1,984	2,029	1,963	1,992
31st December, 1929 ..	1,815	1,999	1,984	2,015	1,982	1,990
31st December, 1930 ..	1,777	1,994	1,934	1,994	1,945	1,971
31st December, 1931 ..	1,630	1,672	1,728	1,869	1,834	1,746
31st December, 1932 ..	1,508	1,559	1,625	1,700	1,730	1,624
31st December, 1933 ..	1,491	1,542	1,599	1,594	1,691	1,599
31st March, 1934 ..	1,491	1,529	1,600	1,671	1,691	1,593
30th June, 1934 ..	1,497	1,608	1,626	1,687	1,737	1,639
30th September, 1934 ..	1,497	1,609	1,626	1,689	1,737	1,640
31st December, 1934 ..	1,497	1,609	1,626	1,689	1,737	1,640

(a) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

(b) Weighted average.

6. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1934.—
 (i) *General.*—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some

purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week for each State in industrial groups.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage; (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work; and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary definite particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

For purposes of comparison the general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (i.e., per hour) is to eliminate differences between the several States due to unequal working time.

(ii) *Adult Males.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1934:—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1934.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . . {	Weekly Wage	87/8	81/0	92/11	78/1	84/0	82/8	85/4
	Working Hours	45.74	47.97	44.03	48.00	46.58	47.90	46.46
	Hourly Wage	1/11	1/84	2/14	1/7½	1/94	1/84	1/10
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . . {	Weekly Wage	85/4	79/11	89/7	77/11	86/3	83/8	83/2
	Working Hours	44.03	46.68	44.00	46.63	44.45	45.64	45.25
	Hourly Wage	1/11½	1/8½	2/0½	1/8	1/11½	1/10	1/10
III. Food, Drink, etc. . . {	Weekly Wage	85/1	78/8	88/1	84/10	85/2	81/9	83/8
	Working Hours	44.60	46.98	44.36	46.36	45.80	47.94	45.54
	Hourly Wage	1/11	1/8	1/11½	1/10	1/10½	1/8½	1/10
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. . . {	Weekly Wage	78/4	79/10	83/2	83/1	86/6	74/7	79/11
	Working Hours	44.00	45.17	44.00	44.00	44.00	46.29	44.54
	Hourly Wage	1/9½	1/9½	1/10½	1/10½	1/11½	1/7½	1/9½
V. Books, Printing, etc. . . {	Weekly Wage	101/11	97/9	101/4	90/5	108/3	91/2	99/6
	Working Hours	43.38	43.63	44.00	43.68	42.79	43.35	43.53
	Hourly Wage	2/4½	2/3	2/3½	2/0½	2/6½	2/1½	2/3½
VI. Other Manufacturing . . . {	Weekly Wage	83/4	78/0	85/7	79/6	84/10	83/0	81/4
	Working Hours	45.29	47.21	44.81	47.25	46.03	46.94	46.18
	Hourly Wage	1/10	1/7½	1/11	1/8½	1/10½	1/9½	1/9½
VII. Building . . . {	Weekly Wage	97/7	89/4	102/11	86/3	90/9	85/11	93/8
	Working Hours	43.66	44.33	44.00	44.44	44.13	44.59	44.04
	Hourly Wage	2/2½	2/0½	2/4	1/11½	2/0½	1/11	2/1½
VIII. Mining(b) . . . {	Weekly Wage	103/1	84/2	108/4	71/6	95/5	94/3	97/7
	Working Hours	42.95	44.76	43.47	43.79	43.65	44.92	43.62
	Hourly Wage	2/4½	1/10½	2/6	1/7½	2/2½	2/1½	2/2½
IX. Rail and Tram Services . . . {	Weekly Wage	82/5	81/0	88/2	77/8	86/4	79/0	82/8
	Working Hours	44.38	47.59	44.00	48.00	43.79	48.00	45.58
	Hourly Wage	1/10½	1/8½	2/0	1/7½	1/11½	1/7½	1/9½
X. Other Land Transport . . . {	Weekly Wage	81/9	73/8	86/3	71/9	81/7	76/2	78/9
	Working Hours	44.00	47.73	44.00	48.00	46.50	48.00	45.74
	Hourly Wage	1/10½	1/6½	1/11½	1/6	1/9	1/7	1/8½

(a) Particulars relate to the average weighted weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (b) Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

**Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage
Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1934—continued.**

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus-tralia.
XI. Shipping, etc. . . {	Weekly Wage(b) Working Hours Hourly Wage	86/5	83/6	82/5	85/2	82/5	84/4	84/8
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . . {	Weekly Wage(c) Working Hours Hourly Wage	70/7	71/4	83/0	68/5	75/0	74/11	73/4
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . . {	Weekly Wage(c) Working Hours Hourly Wage	77/6 44.00 1/9	73/8 48.00 1/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	78/7 44.00 1/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	70/10 48.00 1/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	77/10 48.00 1/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	65/9 48.00 1/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	75/9 45.89 1/8
XIV. Miscellaneous .. . {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	79/6 44.54 1/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	77/2 47.74 1/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	85/6 44.00 1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	71/9 47.84 1/6	78/3 47.23 1/8	73/7 47.88 1/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	78/7 46.95 1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$
All Groups .. .	Weekly Wage	83/2	78/8	88/9	75/6	84/1	79/7	82/0
All Groups excepting XI. and XII. . . {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	86/3 44.23 1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	80/10 46.82 1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	91/2 44.00 2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	76/10 46.83 1/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	86/0 45.51 1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	81/3 46.77 1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	84/1 45.36 1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$

(a) Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (b) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided. (c) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

(iii) *Adult Females*.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1934:—

**Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Females—Weighted Average Rates of Wage
payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1934.**

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus-tralia.
III. Food, Drink, etc. . . {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	40/11 44.80 0/11	41/5 47.33 0/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	40/5 45.00 0/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	34/9 48.00 0/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	38/4 44.00 0/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	37/6 48.00 0/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	40/8 46.17 0/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. . . {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	43/9 44.00 1/0	42/8 44.86 0/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	44/8 44.00 1/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	47/8 44.00 1/1	46/5 44.00 1/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	41/8 45.33 0/11	43/9 44.41 0/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	41/10 44.19 0/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	46/2 45.73 1/0	44/5 44.14 1/0	42/6 40.19 0/11	.. .. ..	44/0 44.00 1/0	44/2 45.05 0/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . . {	Weekly Wage(b) Working Hours Hourly Wage	43/10 43.83 1/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	46/6 46.15 1/0	48/3 44.00 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	38/3 48.00 0/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	52/2 47.20 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50/6 48.00 1/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	46/0 45.10 1/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. . . {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	47/0 44.00 1/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	44/0 46.00 0/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	54/6 44.00 1/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	40/0 48.00 0/10	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	47/2 45.14 1/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
All Groups .. . {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	44/3 43.93 1/0	43/9 45.44 0/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	47/8 44.03 1/1	43/3 46.03 0/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	49/1 45.57 1/1	44/1 46.07 0/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	44/7 44.81 1/0

(a) Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (b) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1934.—The following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1934. The wages given in this table relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
N.S. Wales ..	44	43	46	51	55	29	102	102	102	99	93	5	84
Victoria ..	40	50	9	43	11	50	54	786	1	96	11	82	277
Queensland ..	46	6	46	24	10	51	53	591	1	101	2	92	589
S. Australia ..	41	7	42	0	43	11	51	54	582	8	97	0	92
W. Australia ..	52	4	53	11	53	11	59	0	62	8	99	6	100
Tasmania ..	38	6	36	10	37	1	41	0	52	885	9	93	3
Australia(s)	43	543	545	951	355	7	789	10	100	5	101	2	96

INDEX-NUMBERS.

N.S. Wales ..	861	858	910	1,003	1,096	1,835	2,001	2,007	1,933	1,823	1,657	1,598	1,623
Victoria ..	789	796	857	985	1,065	1,679	1,944	1,972	1,801	1,603	1,518	1,502	1,534
Queensland ..	908	901	914	997	1,042	1,785	1,974	1,975	1,803	1,737	1,726	1,718	1,732
S. Australia ..	811	819	858	1,013	1,062	1,613	1,877	1,896	1,807	1,403	1,416	1,433	1,473
W. Australia ..	1,022	1,052	1,053	1,152	1,220	1,751	1,941	1,963	1,943	1,641	1,595	1,587	1,640
Tasmania ..	751	719	725	799	1,028	1,674	1,820	1,848	1,797	1,556	1,523	1,522	1,552
Australia(s)	848	848	893	1,000	1,085	1,752	1,959	1,974	1,887	1,694	1,597	1,570	1,599

(a) Weighted average.

8. Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1934.—The following table shows for various years the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Group I.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
" II.	52	5	52	3	53	9	57	8	59	6	95	1	103
" III.	47	8	48	5	49	9	54	6	57	9	92	5	102
" IV.	38	2	44	7	46	3	50	9	55	8	89	3	99
" V.	36	8	36	3	43	10	50	3	53	0	86	4	99
" VI.	53	5	51	0	51	9	58	11	63	10	99	6	117
" VII.	46	4	46	5	46	4	51	11	56	0	88	11	100
" VIII.	50	6	53	10	56	7	62	1	65	5	95	7	102
" IX.	58	1	54	8	57	3	61	2	65	2	103	10	109
" X.	50	10	52	4	52	2	57	0	59	8	93	1	102
" XI.	39	6	40	9	41	8	46	7	53	8	87	3	96
" XII.	38	2	38	5	40	4	44	7	49	10	88	0	103
" XIII.	34	10	32	1	37	5	43	0	49	5	87	1	95
" XIV.	32	10	30	8	31	2	45	5	47	11	80	3	92
ALL GROUPS (a)	43	543	545	951	355	7	89	10	100	5	101	2	96

(a) Weighted average.

Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group—continued.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

INDEX-NUMBERS.

Industrial Group.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	1,023	1,019	1,049	1,125	1,161	1,855	2,028	2,046	1,956	1,669	1,627	1,613	1,644
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	931	945	971	1,064	1,127	1,803	1,993	2,019	1,933	1,683	1,589	1,587	1,623
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	745	871	902	991	1,085	1,742	1,947	1,967	1,894	1,727	1,642	1,625	1,633
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	716	708	856	981	1,034	1,687	1,939	1,942	1,940	1,638	1,507	1,494	1,559
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	1,043	996	1,010	1,149	1,246	1,941	2,299	2,323	2,271	1,991	1,918	1,902	1,942
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	904	907	905	1,013	1,093	1,736	1,964	1,994	1,909	1,664	1,572	1,549	1,587
VII. Building ..	986	1,050	1,105	1,213	1,276	1,865	2,151	2,205	1,926	1,833	1,800	1,828	
VIII. Mining ..	1,134	1,067	1,117	1,194	1,272	2,026	2,143	2,157	2,104	1,999	1,916	1,893	1,904
IX. Rail and Tram Services ..	992	1,021	1,027	1,113	1,165	1,816	1,994	2,052	1,955	1,690	1,579	1,567	1,613
X. Other Land Transport ..	772	795	813	910	1,026	1,702	1,878	1,888	1,812	1,638	1,527	1,497	1,537
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	745	751	787	871	972	1,716	2,014	2,087	1,941	1,596	1,552	1,575	1,652
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc. ..	680	627	730	839	965	1,699	1,869	1,863	1,706	1,566	1,458	1,404	1,431
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	641	598	608	887	935	1,571	1,820	1,804	1,780	1,663	1,492	1,460	1,478
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	773	759	812	929	1,054	1,656	1,874	1,886	1,826	1,637	1,540	1,511	1,530
All Groups(a) ..	848	848	893	1,000	1,085	1,752	1,959	1,974	1,887	1,694	1,597	1,570	1,599

(a) Weighted average.

9. Hourly Rates of Wages (a)—1914–1934.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers in each State at the dates specified.

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Male Workers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly wage for Australia—30th April, 1914 (13.96d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914 ..	1 2	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	1 2
31st December, 1921 ..	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1922 ..	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0
" " 1923 ..	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1924 ..	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1925 ..	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1926 ..	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2	2 4	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1927 ..	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1928 ..	2 4	2 2	2 4	2 1	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	2 3
" " 1929 ..	2 4	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3
" " 1930 ..	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1931 ..	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1932 ..	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7	1 10	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10
" " 1933 ..	1 11	1 8	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1934 ..	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

(a) Weighted average computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Male Workers—continued.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly wage for Australia—30th April, 1914 (13.96d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th April, 1914 ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st December, 1921	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
" " 1922	1,735	1,709	1,803	1,621	1,766	1,628	1,726
" " 1923	1,775	1,790	1,808	1,676	1,754	1,696	1,771
" " 1924	1,761	1,790	1,838	1,709	1,771	1,706	1,774
" " 1925	1,808	1,823	1,988	1,761	1,827	1,723	1,829
" " 1926	1,944	1,864	1,997	1,776	1,878	1,746	1,900
" " 1927	1,980	1,880	1,998	1,800	1,882	1,731	1,920
" " 1928	2,004	1,867	2,001	1,788	1,916	1,728	1,928
" " 1929	2,011	1,895	2,001	1,808	1,923	1,751	1,940
" " 1930	1,912	1,813	1,846	1,724	1,922	1,708	1,851
" " 1931	1,873	1,527	1,749	1,383	1,617	1,480	1,676
" " 1932	1,701	1,451	1,748	1,355	1,584	1,464	1,584
" " 1933	1,655	1,438	1,775	1,372	1,571	1,463	1,567
" " 1934	1,676	1,484	1,782	1,410	1,624	1,494	1,594

10. Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour—Adult Males.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1920 to 1934. Index-numbers are given for each State, based on the average weekly hours at each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. (a)
30th April, 1914 ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
31st December, 1921	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
" " 1922	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
" " 1923	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
" " 1924	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
" " 1925	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
" " 1926	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
" " 1927	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
" " 1928	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
" " 1929	44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
" " 1930	45.64	46.85	44.43	46.83	45.55	47.09	45.98
" " 1931	44.22	46.88	44.98	46.83	45.55	46.76	45.51
" " 1932	44.19	46.86	44.99	46.83	45.51	46.75	45.49
" " 1933	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
" " 1934	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers—continued.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. (a)
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th April, 1914 ..	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000
31st December, 1921	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
" " 1922	941	960	930	961	948	959	948
" " 1923	955	962	930	961	954	966	954
" " 1924	955	960	928	960	951	966	954
" " 1925	956	960	897	960	945	966	949
" " 1926	910	959	898	960	936	966	931
" " 1927	908	957	898	956	935	964	929
" " 1928	903	954	898	954	926	957	925
" " 1929	902	957	898	957	932	962	927
" " 1930	933	958	908	957	931	962	940
" " 1931	904	958	919	957	931	956	930
" " 1932	903	958	919	957	930	955	930
" " 1933	904	957	899	957	930	956	927
" " 1934	904	957	899	957	930	956	927

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

II. Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1934—Adult Females.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State at the dates specified.

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Female Workers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly rate of wage for Australia at 30th April 1914 (6.64d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
30th April, 1914 ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st December, 1921	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1922	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1923	I 1	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1924	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	I I	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	I I
" " 1925	I I	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 2	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1926	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	I I	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	I I	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1927	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	I I	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 2
" " 1928	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 3	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 2	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1929	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 3	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 2	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1930	I 2	I 2	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 2	I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1931	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0	I I	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0	O 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1932	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I I	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1933	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1934	I 0	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I I	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I I	O 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 0

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Female Workers—continued.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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INDEX-NUMBERS.

30th April, 1914 ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st December, 1921	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
" " 1922	1,899	1,881	1,908	1,726	2,215	1,797	1,889
" " 1923	1,943	1,937	1,997	1,815	2,215	1,831	1,944
" " 1924	1,929	1,943	2,017	1,821	2,236	1,898	1,949
" " 1925	1,944	2,000	2,125	1,913	2,280	1,893	1,995
" " 1926	2,080	2,059	2,169	1,959	2,319	1,952	2,078
" " 1927	2,175	2,084	2,193	1,958	2,327	1,985	2,125
" " 1928	2,205	2,140	2,250	2,003	2,333	2,092	2,172
" " 1929	2,218	2,154	2,252	2,015	2,333	2,108	2,182
" " 1930	2,113	2,127	2,172	2,011	2,383	2,105	2,128
" " 1931	2,044	1,822	1,943	1,688	2,045	1,791	1,910
" " 1932	1,837	1,711	1,863	1,605	1,907	1,700	1,777
" " 1933	1,776	1,700	1,919	1,611	1,916	1,691	1,752
" " 1934	1,819	1,738	1,956	1,699	1,947	1,730	1,797

12. Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour—Adult Females.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for female workers in each State and Australia at 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1920 to 1934. Index-numbers are given for each State based on the average weekly hours at each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Female Workers during a Full Working Week.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (49.08), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
30th April, 1914 ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
31st December, 1921	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
" " 1922	45.33	46.14	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.82
" " 1923	45.81	46.13	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.98
" " 1924	45.98	46.08	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	46.02
" " 1925	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45.57	47.86	45.78
" " 1926	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
" " 1927	44.02	45.58	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
" " 1928	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
" " 1929	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
" " 1930	45.85	45.44	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	45.48
" " 1931	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
" " 1932	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
" " 1933	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
" " 1934	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Female Workers during a Full Working Week—continued.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (49.08), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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INDEX-NUMBERS.

30th April, 1914 ..	1,005	989	1,005	1,005	992	1,034	1,000
31st December, 1921	918	938	930	939	937	975	931
" " 1922	924	940	929	939	937	975	934
" " 1923	933	940	929	939	937	975	937
" " 1924	937	939	929	939	937	975	938
" " 1925	941	934	896	939	928	975	933
" " 1926	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
" " 1927	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
" " 1928	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1929	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1930	934	926	897	938	928	939	927
" " 1931	895	926	908	938	928	939	914
" " 1932	895	926	908	938	928	939	914
" " 1933	895	926	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1934	895	926	897	938	928	939	913

13. Nominal and Effective Wages.—(i) *General.* Wages are said to be *nominal* when they represent the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as *effective* or *real* when their equivalence in purchasing power is expressed, that is their purchasing power according to some definite composite unit or regimen the cost of which is ascertained at a particular date or during a particular period adopted as a datum for reference. The relation between nominal and *effective* or *real* wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. II.

(ii) *Effective or Real Weekly Wage Index-numbers—1901 to 1934.* In computing these *effective* wage index-numbers for the respective years, the nominal wage index-numbers for each State have been divided by the retail price index-numbers (food, groceries and rent of all houses) for its respective capital city. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in *effective* or *real* wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for the years prior to 1914 are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901 and 1911 are concerned, inasmuch as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was comparatively slight, the index-numbers, therefore, as quoted may be regarded as substantially accurate.

Effective or Real Wages (Full Work)—Adult Males.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
N.S.W. . .	961	973	966	911	1,048	1,035	1,079	1,089	1,050	1,107	1,160	1,150	1,138	1,101
Victoria . . .	915	1,037	961	875	1,073	1,069	1,095	1,120	1,084	1,158	1,162	1,126	1,139	1,114
Queensland . . .	1,172	1,090	1,038	1,036	1,241	1,183	1,222	1,236	1,220	1,317	1,345	1,376	1,417	1,377
S. Australia . . .	948	957	929	853	1,053	1,076	1,073	1,089	1,067	1,166	1,178	1,133	1,152	1,144
W. Australia . . .	1,024	1,023	1,070	1,012	1,162	1,165	1,199	1,156	1,143	1,229	1,232	1,212	1,246	1,221
Tasmania . . .	827	838	942	830	1,044	1,037	1,072	1,099	1,064	1,111	1,114	1,067	1,094	1,086
Australia	964	1,000	948	911	1,081	1,072	1,102	1,115	1,082	1,152	1,185	1,168	1,178	1,148

In the preceding table the *effective* wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911, and, as the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the *effective* wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus, comparing 1934 with 1901 and with 1911, there has been an increase in the average *effective* wage in all States, while compared with 1933, there has been a decrease in all States.

14. Effective or Real Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1934.—In the preceding paragraph, particulars are given as to variations in *effective* wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913, the data available as to unemployment were so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment could not be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment, and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (*see* Chapter III.). These percentages of unemployment (converted into terms of employment*) are applied to the index-numbers in Column I. to obtain rate of wage index-numbers allowing for unemployment, which are shown in Column III. computed with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. In Column IV. the price index-numbers are shown, and in Columns V. and VI., the *effective* or *real* wage index-numbers are given for full work and allowing for unemployment respectively. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and III., respectively by the corresponding figures in Column IV. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."† A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and V. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VI. (*see* graph on page 8) show variations in *effective* wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but for unemployment also.

* e.g. (1912)—95.3 : 94.5 :: 1,051 : 1,042.

† This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (*see* Labour Report No. 1) that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort," merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may or may not result in or be accompanied by a change in the "standard of living."

Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective or Real Wage Index-Numbers. (a)

Year.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Effective or Real Wage Index-numbers.			
	Nominal Weekly Wage Index-numbers.	Percentage Unemployed.	Rate of Wage Index-numbers, allowing for Unemployment, Recomputed. (1911 = 1,000).	Retail Price Index-numbers. Food, Groceries and Rent (all houses).	V.	VI.		
					Full Work.	Allowing for Unemployment.		
1901	848	6.6	832	880	964	945
1908	900	6.0	888	951	946	934
1909	923	5.8	913	948	974	963
1910	955	5.6	945	970	985	974
1911	1,000	4.7	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,051	5.5	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913	1,076	5.3	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914	1,081	8.3	1,040	1,140	948	912
1915	1,092	9.3	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916	1,144	5.8	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917	1,226	7.1	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918	1,270	5.8	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919	1,370	6.6	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920	1,627	6.5	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921	1,826	11.2	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1922	1,801	9.3	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
1923	1,805	7.1	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035
1924	1,840	8.9	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046
1925	1,861	8.8	1,781	1,722	1,081	1,034
1926	1,914	7.1	1,866	1,786	1,072	1,045
1927	1,946	7.0	1,899	1,766	1,102	1,075
1928	1,963	10.8	1,837	1,760	1,115	1,044
1929	1,972	11.1	1,839	1,822	1,082	1,009
1930	1,939	19.3	1,642	1,683	1,152	976
1931	1,752	27.4	1,335	1,479	1,185	903
1932	1,639	20.0	1,221	1,403	1,168	870
1933	1,584	25.1	1,245	1,345	1,178	926
1934	1,590	20.5	1,326	1,385	1,148	957

(a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 5, of Labour Report No. 6.

NOTE.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures in addition to those for retail prices are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the effective or real wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VI., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911. The first occasion on which the effective wage was higher than in 1911 was in the year 1921.

Retail prices rose slightly in 1934, but as nominal wages rose to a lesser extent than prices, the effective wage index-number for full work fell from 1,178 to 1,148. As unemployment decreased considerably, compared with the preceding year, the index-number allowing for unemployment increased

from 926 to 957. Comparison with 1911 shows that the effective wage for full time work was 14.8 per cent. higher, but allowing for unemployment was 4.3 per cent. lower during 1934.

15. Productive Activity.—The preceding table shows the movement in *real* (or *effective*) wages, i.e., wages measured in retail purchasing power over food and housing. A parallel problem is the measure of productivity, i.e., the quantity of production (irrespective of prices) in relation to population or persons engaged in production.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified :—

Estimated Value of Australian Production.

Year	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1908 ..	37,150	46,468	16,564	4,368	24,355	33,956	162,861
1909 ..	41,056	52,336	16,571	4,504	22,893	36,913	174,273
1910 ..	39,752	56,017	19,086	5,072	23,030	42,442	185,399
1911 ..	38,774	52,729	20,154	5,868	23,303	47,531	188,359
1912 ..	45,754	56,148	21,713	6,745	25,475	53,401	209,236
1913 ..	46,162	63,146	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	220,884
1914 ..	36,052	67,085	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	213,552
1915 ..	75,475	70,172	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	255,571
1916 ..	61,255	83,054	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	261,996
1917 ..	59,641	91,979	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	279,418
1918 ..	59,036	96,662	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	291,875
1919-20 ..	72,202	111,683	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	343,697
1920-21 ..	112,801	90,641	52,613	11,136	21,675	101,778	390,644
1921-22 ..	81,890	75,054	44,417	10,519	20,029	112,517	344,426
1922-23 ..	84,183	97,127	43,542	11,124	20,281	123,188	379,445
1923-24 ..	81,166	110,216	42,112	11,866	22,184	132,732	400,276
1924-25 ..	107,163	127,301	45,190	12,357	24,592	137,977	454,580
1925-26 ..	89,267	113,556	48,278	12,784	24,529	143,256	431,670
1926-27 ..	98,295	111,716	46,980	12,790	23,939	153,634	447,354
1927-28 ..	84,328	124,554	50,261	12,181	23,015	158,562	452,901
1928-29 ..	89,440	116,733	50,717	11,617	19,539	159,759	447,805
1929-30 ..	77,109	84,563	49,398	11,371	17,912	149,184	389,537
1930-31 ..	70,500	69,499	43,067	8,313	15,356	112,966	319,701
1931-32 ..	74,489	61,540	41,478	7,703	13,352	106,456	305,018
1932-33 ..	75,562	64,851	39,622	8,470	15,583	114,136	318,224
1933-34 ..	70,732	94,924	40,306	9,605	17,608	121,757	354,932

In previous issues of this Report, an attempt was made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. These index-numbers have never been regarded as satisfactory over a long period, and there is danger in continuing them further in respect to manufacturing production. (See Production Bulletin No. 24, page 112.) In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the quantity of production, the retail price index-numbers have been applied to the value of production in the same manner as applied to nominal wages to measure their relative

purchasing power. The results may be taken to indicate the purchasing power in retail prices of the things produced, and for convenience will hereafter be called *real* production.

Two tables are given:—The first shows *real* production per head of population, but any deductions therefrom must take into account the following considerations. The production considered is material production only, and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relative to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in such production. For example, the use of the motor car, the cinema, and wireless is comparatively recent, and in connexion therewith, a much larger number of people is employed in services than in material production. It follows therefore, that material production per head of population will not measure accurately the progress of productive efficiency, but will tend to give too low a value. Unemployment, of course, will also depress it.

A better measure is given by *real* production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result will give a better measure of productive efficiency, but will not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The tables tell different stories. Before unemployment became severe in 1930, *real* production per head, as shown in the last column of the first table, had remained substantially steady, with minor fluctuations since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in productive efficiency had been counterbalanced by the gradual change over from production of goods to production of services. Coincident with the heavy increase in unemployment between the years 1930 and 1933, the maximum being reached in 1932, the index fell sharply from its normal figure of about 100 to 76 in 1930–31. This would imply a fall in average *real* income of about 24 per cent. from the normal level, taking unemployment into account. In 1931–32 and 1932–33, however, the index rose to 79 and 86, equivalent to an increase in *real* production of almost 4 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively. A further improvement was recorded in 1933–34, when the index reached 95. This figure indicates a rise in *real* production per head of population of 10 per cent. over that for the year 1932–33 and of 25 per cent. since 1930–31. The steep rise in wool values in 1933–34 contributed largely towards this improvement in productivity. These values, however, were not maintained in 1934–35 and it is expected that the index for that year will drop slightly, probably to 89. But for the improvement in the mining and manufacturing industries the effect of this decrease in wool values would have brought the index to a lower level.

The index of *real* production per person engaged, as given in the last column of the second table, shows on the other hand an appreciable upward tendency. It rose steeply during the war, as might have been expected, fell somewhat after the war, and recovered again. For 1929–30, it fell to 105, due to the lag in the fall of retail prices, increased to 108 for 1930–31, 112 in 1931–32, 117 in 1932–33, and to 124 for 1933–34, as contrasted with about 95 for *real* production per head. This high figure for *real* production per person engaged implies a high *real* wage for those in employment, and is consistent with available information concerning rates of *effective* or *real* wages, which more than maintained in recent years the high level reached in the years 1927 to 1929.

Production per Head of Population.

Year.	Value of Material Production.			Retail Price Index-Number. (a) 1911 = 100.	Real Production per head of population. (measured in retail purchas- ing power). 1911 = 100.		
	Total, £1,000.	Per head of population.					
		Actual.	Index-Number. 1911 = 100.				
		£					
1911 ..	188,359	41.2	100	1,000	100		
1913 ..	220,884	45.1	110	1,104	99		
1914 ..	213,552	43.0	104	1,140	92		
1916 ..	261,996	53.3	129	1,324	98		
1917 ..	279,418	56.1	136	1,318	103		
1918 ..	291,875	57.5	140	1,362	102		
1919-20 ..	343,697	64.9	158	1,624	97		
1920-21 ..	390,644	72.2	175	1,821	96		
1921-22 ..	344,426	62.5	152	1,600	95		
1922-23 ..	379,445	67.4	163	1,642	100		
1923-24 ..	400,276	69.6	169	1,714	99		
1924-25 ..	454,580	77.3	188	1,690	101		
1925-26 ..	431,670	72.0	175	1,766	99		
1926-27 ..	447,354	73.1	178	1,763	101		
1927-28 ..	452,901	72.5	176	1,776	99		
1928-29 ..	447,805	70.5	171	1,785	96		
1929-30 ..	389,537	60.6	147	1,783	83		
1930-31 ..	319,701	49.2	120	1,574	76		
1931-32 ..	305,018	46.5	113	1,432	79		
1932-33 ..	318,224	48.2	117	1,358	86		
1933-34 ..	354,932	53.3	130	1,365	95		

(a) Retail prices of food, groceries, and housing (all houses) for six capital cities.

Production per Person Engaged.

Year.	Number engaged in Material Production.(a)	Value of Material Production per person engaged in production.(a)		Real Production per person engaged (measured in retail pur- chasing power) 1911 = 100.
		Actual.	Index-Number. 1911 = 100.	
	(1,000*)			
1911 ..	728	257	100	100
1913 ..	756	290	113	102
1914 ..	733	289	113	99
1916 ..	685	381	148	112
1917 ..	683	408	159	120
1918 ..	685	424	165	121
1919-20 ..	743	460	179	110
1920-21 ..	760	510	199	109
1921-22 ..	775	441	172	107
1922-23 ..	793	475	185	113
1923-24 ..	810	491	191	111
1924-25 ..	826	547	213	126
1925-26 ..	831	515	201	114
1926-27 ..	841	527	205	116
1927-28 ..	838	536	209	118
1928-29 ..	830	536	209	117
1929-30 ..	803	482	187	105
1930-31 ..	728	431	168	107
1931-32 ..	741	411	160	112
1932-33 ..	781	407	158	117
1933-34 ..	815	434	169	124

(a) Vide following explanatory remarks.

The data for the preceding table are not complete. The numbers engaged in timber-getting are not accurately known, so that the value of production on this account, and the corresponding persons engaged, are both left out of account. Further, the information about women engaged in primary production is unsatisfactory, so that males alone are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing, the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relative wages for male and female workers. The column headed "numbers engaged" is therefore, rather an index than the absolute number of individuals occupied in material production, but as an index, it should be accurate enough to give a satisfactory index of production per person engaged.

§ 3. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

i. The Basic Wage.—(i) *General.*—The "basic" wage is determined by industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Commonwealth and State Arbitration Acts. In the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act*, and in the industrial legislation in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, provision is made for the tribunals appointed by the Acts to determine the basic rates of wage to be paid to adult unskilled workers. In Tasmania, the provision for the declaration of a basic rate of wage is not included in the industrial Acts in force. The Wages Board system operates in this State, and each Wages Board determines the rate of wage to be paid to the unskilled worker when the determination for an industry or calling is under review. In Victoria, however, the same Wages Board system exists, but by an amendment of the Factories Act, operative from 17th October, 1934, (*vide* p. 83) Wages Boards are obliged to adopt the same basic wage as that determined by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court for similar industries.

The Acts in force providing for the determination of a "basic" wage are as under:—

- (a) Australia—*Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1930.*
- (b) New South Wales—*Industrial Arbitration Act 1932.*
- (c) Victoria—*Factories and Shops Act, No. 4275, 1934.*
- (d) Queensland—*Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1929-1931.*
- (e) South Australia—*The Industrial Code 1920-1925.*
- (f) Western Australia—*Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1930.*

The Federal Basic Wage.

(ii) *Commonwealth.*—The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, and the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court in somewhat similar terms by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905. In spite of these pronouncements, however, and of the fact that wage-fixing tribunals had been in operation as early as 1896 (in the State of Victoria) it was not until the year 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment" on account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7s. per diem or £2 2s. per week

for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five*", and was generally referred to as the "Harvester" wage. The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 5d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 7d. for all other expenditure.

The judgment was delivered on 8th November, 1907, in the matter of the application of H. V. McKay for an Order in terms of Section 2 (d) of the *Excise Tariff* 1906. The Commonwealth Parliament had by this Act imposed certain excise duties on agricultural implements, but provided that the Act should not apply to goods manufactured in Australia "under conditions as to the remuneration of labour which are declared by the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to be fair and reasonable." The President discussed at length the meaning of "fair and reasonable", and stated "These remarks would not be made if the Legislature had defined the general principles on which I am to determine whether wages are fair and reasonable or the reverse. . . . The provision for fair and reasonable remuneration is obviously designed for the benefit of the employees in the industry; and it must be meant to secure to them something which they cannot get by the ordinary system of individual bargaining with employers. . . . The standard must therefore be something else; and I cannot think of any other standard appropriate than 'the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community.'" This may therefore be taken as the true definition of the "basic†" wage of the Federal Arbitration Court.

The President in his judgment stated—"My hesitation has been chiefly between 7s. and 7s. 6d.; but I put the minimum at 7s. as I do not think that I could refuse to declare an employer's remuneration to be fair and reasonable if I find him paying 7s. per day."

The "Harvester basic rates for all other towns throughout Australia were fixed at practically the same rates until the year 1913, when the Court took cognizance of the retail price index-numbers, covering food and groceries and rent of all houses, for the 30 more important towns of the Commonwealth, which had been published by the Commonwealth Statistician for the first time in the preceding year. These index-numbers had been taken back to 1901, with the year 1911 as base, and disclosed not only considerable percentage increases since 1907, but also large disparities in the relative purchasing power of money in the various towns. The basic rates for towns were thereafter fixed on their respective index-numbers, taking the index-number 875 for Melbourne for the year 1907 as being equivalent to 42s. per week—or the base of the table 1,000 as being equivalent to 48s. per week. Exceptions were made as regards many country towns, where certain loadings were applied to counterbalance their lower index-numbers due to cheaper rentals‡.

In 1922 an amount known as the "Powers' 3s."§ was added to the weekly wage for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard, and in the

* This was regarded by the learned Judge as the "average" family unit, whereas statistically the average number of dependent children per married adult worker is approximately two, and for all adult workers approximately one, the Court following the principle of paying the same wage to both single and married workers.

† The term "minimum" wage on the other hand, is used to express the lowest rate of wage payable in a particular industry and is either equal to, or greater than the "basic" wage.

‡ As these indexes covered only 60 per cent. of household expenditure, a low index due to low rentals would wrongfully presume low costs in the remaining uninvestigated 40 per cent. of household expenditure and *vice versa*.

§ Awarded by Mr. Justice Powers in the Gas Workers' Case.

same year the system was instituted of regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage to variations in purchasing power as disclosed by the retail price index-numbers.

The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* provides that the "basic" wage is to be considered by a Court constituted by the Chief Judge and not less than two other Judges, and must be approved by a majority of the members of the Court. The amended Act of 1930 provides that any alteration of the "basic" wage or the principles on which it is computed, or any variation or interpretation of any award where the variation or interpretation would result in any such alteration, shall have no force or effect unless it is considered by the Court constituted as above-mentioned. By a judgment of the High Court on the 21st April, 1933, the "basic" wage is taken to mean for the foregoing purpose, not only the "Harvester" wage, but any "loadings" forming part of the primary wage of an unskilled labourer, the wage payable for skilled labour being assessed on the basis of that primary wage. A "loading" is defined as an addition to the "basic" wage as compensation for some peculiar condition of labour or environment, and not by way of "margin for skill."

The adequacy or otherwise of the "Harvester" standard has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several occasions the need for its review. The abnormal conditions during and for some time after the war rendered such a review out of the question, particularly in view of the fact that wages throughout Australia were being automatically adjusted to changes in the cost of living. A Royal Commission (referred to later) was appointed in 1920 to assess a basic wage, but its recommendations were disregarded.

This method of fixation and adjustment of the basic wage continued in force until 30th April, 1934, when it was superseded by a Judgment of the Full Arbitration Court, delivered on 17th April, particulars of which appear below.

In the meantime, however, the economic depression, which made itself felt severely in Australia in 1930, forced the employers to seek relief from the Court of part of the heavy burden of wages on industrial recovery, and on page 74 of Labour Report No. 23 for 1932, an account will be found of the proceedings which resulted in the Court reducing all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent. from 1st February, 1931, together with references to the Court's refusal in June, 1932, and May, 1933, to rescind the Order on applications made by the Unions.

2. Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934.—(i) *Introductory.* As explained hereinafter, the 10 per cent. reduction of wages referred to above ceased to operate in the majority of awards as from the 1st May, 1934, following on a judgment of the Full Court delivered on the 17th April, 1934. The Court at the same time declared a new basic wage, to be periodically adjusted on the "All Items" ("C" Series) index-numbers computed by this Bureau. This new wage supersedes the former "Harvester" standard wage supplemented by the "Powers' 3s." with which the family unit of "about five persons" had been generally associated. For convenience of reference, the new basic wage will be known as the "Commonwealth 'Restoration' Basic Wage, 1934."

(ii) *Applications for Restoration.* In connexion with its former refusals to rescind the 10 per cent. reduction imposed from 1st February, 1931, the Court had indicated that although refusing restoration generally, it was possible that certain industries were in a condition to justify the restoration,

and that the Court would be quite prepared to hear applications made on that ground. A number of full and partial restorations were actually made in this way by the Court, and also voluntarily by employers.

Applications by organizations generally renewing the request for rescission of the 10 per cent. reduction having been made, the case opened before the Full Court on the 19th February, 1934, and the hearing continued until the 14th March, 1934, the transcript of the evidence covering 865 pages exclusive of "exhibits" not incorporated. Very few witnesses were called, and as the Court declined to hear evidence on the domestic requirements of typical families, the case submitted by the Unions, in addition to traversing the general principles followed by State tribunals in determining the basic wage for their respective States, was mainly directed to prove that the national finances had improved substantially; that commerce and industry had revived, and that balance-sheets, enhanced prices of stocks and shares, increased productivity, and other ready means of measuring prosperity had proved the ability of industry to bear complete restoration of former wage standards; that the continuation of the reduction was hampering progress towards complete recovery; and that had the conditions prevailing in 1930 been similar to those of 1934, the Court would not have made the reduction. The employers denied generally the position as stated by the Unions, and submitted that the alleged improvement was more psychological than real; that although Commonwealth finances had apparently improved, the condition of State finances was still parlous; that the position of the railways and tramways was desperate, and that State deficits were largely due to the losses in those services.

(iii) *Judgment of the Court.* (a) *Capital Cities.*—The reserved judgment was delivered by the Court on the 17th April, 1934, and came into operation on the 1st May, 1934. The decision was not unanimous, the majority judgment being signed by Dethridge, C.J., and Drake-Brockman, J.; Beeby, J., dissenting as to the amount at which the basic wage was declared. The basic rates awarded for the various capital cities are shown in column 2 of the following table, while the basic rates being paid under the former systems, together with the increases and decreases on former standards, are added for comparative purposes.

COMPARISON OF BASIC RATES AWARDED FOR CAPITAL CITIES.

City.	New Rates Awarded 1st May, 1934, "C" Series.	Rates being paid prior to 1st May, 1934. (a)		Increase or Decrease.			
		Under "D" Series less 10 per cent. "cut".	Under "A" Series (Full).	Over "D" Series.	Over "A" Series.	Over "A" Series less 10 per cent. "cut".	
(1)	(2) s. d.	(3) s. d.	(4) s. d.	(5) s. d.	(6) s. d.	(7) s. d.	
Sydney ..	67 0	66 11	72 0	0 1	-5 0	+2 2	
Melbourne ..	64 0	63 4	67 6	0 8	-3 6	+3 3	
Brisbane ..	61 0	59 4	62 0	1 8	-1 0	+5 2	
Adelaide ..	64 0	60 2	63 0	3 10	+1 0	+7 4	
Perth ..	66 0	59 3	64 0	6 9	+2 0	+8 5	
Hobart ..	67 0	64 10	70 0	2 2	-3 0	+4 0	
Six Capitals	65 0	63 9	68 0	1 3	-3 0	+3 10	

(a) Calculated to nearest 6d., and including "Powers' ss." or its equivalent.

NOTE.—For explanation of the "A", "C", and "D" Series see p. 16 of this Report.

Column (3) represents the rates actually being paid to members of the applicant organizations, and the immediate gains are shown in column (5), representing the difference between Columns (2) and (3). A comparison with past "standards" is made in columns (6) and (7). Column (6) represents the increase or decrease compared with wages of workers not subject to the 10 per cent. reduction, who are still enjoying the standard represented by the "A" Series of index-numbers, which has existed since the "Harvester" wage was declared in 1907, plus the addition of the "Powers' 3s." in 1922. The most noteworthy feature of this column is the coincidence that the new rate for the Six Capital Cities combined is that previously paid under the "A" Series, without the "Powers' 3s.", but reference to Section (v.)—"Basis of New Wage"—of this article will disclose the fact that this rate was not used as the basis of the judgment. The rate for Hobart is likewise that formerly paid under the "A" Series, without the "Powers' 3s." while for Melbourne the rate is 6d. under that amount; but in the case of Sydney, the decrease was 2s. in addition to that item. The increases disclosed by column (6) for Adelaide and Perth are due to the higher relative rates under the "C" Series index-numbers for the towns mentioned, compared with those under the "A" Series. Column (7) represents the theoretical immediate gain to wages, had there been no adjustment of wages by means of the "D" Series index-numbers. It must be remembered in this connexion that the introduction of this system of adjustment in May, 1933, was merely a temporary measure adopted by the Court to arrest somewhat the steep drop in wages which was taking place as the result of adjustments made in accordance with the "A" Series index-numbers; and if, therefore, the 10 per cent. reduction had continued to operate upon the rates derived from the "A" Series, the increases over the rates ruling would, on such an hypothesis, have been those shown in column (7).

(b) *Country Towns.* The rates for country towns were, with certain exceptions, fixed at a figure 3s. below that of the Capital City, the exceptions being as follow:—Newcastle, 67s.; Broken Hill, 65s.; Geelong, 63s.; Warrnambool, 63s. (on Geelong); Mildura, 64s. (on Melbourne); Yallourn, 64s. (on Melbourne); Whyalla, 64s. (on Adelaide); Kalgoorlie, 76s.; Geraldton, 69s.; Launceston, 66s.; Queenstown, 62s. 6d. The rates for Adelaide, Hobart and Launceston were graduated so as to come into full operation by the 1st June, 1935. Special provisions were made in connexion with the railway services. In the case of Tasmania a flat rate of 65s. or 2s. below that of Hobart was declared, whilst in the case of South Australia flat rate of 64s. on the Five Towns index-number was fixed. In the cases of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, the Court decided to extend the flat rate to all industries within the railway services (such as craftsmen in the metal and other trades), and to vary or modify the relevant awards or undertakings accordingly. In view of the financial position of Government transport services, the Court decided to remove the present restriction on State legislatures making reductions in the remuneration of employees covered by Federal awards, etc., to meet financial stringency, and made the following provision, viz.:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this award, the Commissioner may in or from the rates of pay prescribed herein, make reductions or deductions not greater than a statute now or at any time requires to be made generally in or from substantially similar rates of pay of employees of the State or of State instrumentalities."

(c) *Exemptions.* The following industries were exempted from the operation of the judgment until further consideration could be given to them, i.e., Fruitgrowing; Printing at Broken Hill; and the following cases in which cost of living adjustments have not applied—Municipal Employees; Bond Stores; Felt Hatters; Maltsters; Marine Stores; and Launceston Tramways.

(iv) *Periodical Adjustments.* The fixation and future adjustment of the new wage was transferred from the "D" Series of index-numbers to the "C" Series (Food, Groceries, Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses, Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure). The greater suitability of the latter series for the purpose had been urged on the Court by the various parties at different times, and was partly adopted by the Court in May, 1933, in connexion with the "D" Series. The "A" Series will, of course, continue to apply to those industries which were not suffering the full 10 per cent. reduction at the date of the judgment. Provision was also made that no adjustment of wages on account of cost of living would be made unless the amount of the change reached at least 2s. per week. The dates of adjustment were altered to the first pay period in the months of June, September, December and March.

(v) *Basis of New Wage.* The new wage adopted by the Court is to a large extent founded upon the amount of 84s. per week, declared by the New South Wales Board of Trade in August, 1925.* As this amount took into consideration the upward tendency of prices, which continued, the Commonwealth Court regarded that rate as applicable to the year 1926, and taking the fall in prices in Sydney since that date up to the 4th Quarter of 1933, as disclosed by the "All Items" index-numbers ("C" Series), the appropriate rate for Sydney was found to be 67s. per week. This rate was then equated to the "C" Series index-number for Sydney for the 4th Quarter, 1933, viz., 829, and the proportionate rate for 1,000 (the base of the Series) calculated as equal to 81s. per week. From the latter amount as base, a table of wages based on this Series was calculated in divisions of 1s.† per week (e.g., 994—1006=81s. per week), and the value of all other index-numbers ascertained from the table.

(vi) *Reasons for Judgment.*—On the question of the present general condition of industry, the Court stated in support of the amounts awarded by its judgment:—"There has undoubtedly been some improvement in the industrial position of the Commonwealth during the last year. The price of wool has substantially increased and there is a rise in some minor products, but our other substantial exports, wheat and butter, cannot realize payable prices abroad, and the dried and canned fruits export trade is meeting with such keen competition that its condition is perilous. The government finances of the States are still far from being in a satisfactory condition, chiefly because of railway deficits. It is not necessary to discuss in detail these conditions which are now matters of general public knowledge. The position may be summed up by saying that there is now an increase of confidence among the community resulting in freer expenditure and some increase of investment in industry, but that former prosperity is far from being restored. Unemployment, though decreasing, is still very great. As to the marketable production of the country, the material presented to the Court shows that there was a great fall of about 13.9 per cent. in 1929–30 compared with 1928–29. There was a further fall of 9 per cent. in the

* See New South Wales Industrial Gazette, No. 2, Vol. XXVIII, 1925, page 154.

† 1s.=12.345679 points.

following year. This remained about constant during the next twelve months. In 1932-33 compared with 1930-31 there has been an increase in production per head of population of about 10 per cent. With regard to the national income the fall between 1928-29 and 1931-32 exceeded 30 per cent. in terms of money. In real value this represented a fall of about 17 per cent. For 1932-33 compared with 1928-29 the fall in real value was about 12 per cent. showing much improvement. The latest available information shows an upward trend but the position is still precarious. The building industry is becoming busier. In certain cases, too, employers have voluntarily conceded some restoration of wage rates. The question the Court has to face is whether, putting the signs of recovery against the still unsatisfactory aspects of Australian finance and industry, it can hold that a change in wage rates such as is asked for will, on the whole, be beneficial to all concerned. That it is desirable to settle as far as may be possible the general level of real wages for some time to come must be conceded by all. People in whom the spirit of enterprise is reviving desire to be able to make their plans of expenditure with some certitude. Wage-earners for their part are in an analogous position. After giving the most serious consideration to the existing and the probable future state of industry in the Commonwealth, the Court has decided that the position permits of the fixation of an ordinary basic wage of the amounts hereinafter indicated and, subject to that fixation, that the 10 per cent. reduction shall cease to operate except in some industries which are now in a critical condition or in which other special circumstances exist justifying the continuance of the 10 per cent. reduction. They will be specified later.

"At the present time, we have to estimate, as nearly as we can, what level of wages will promote the active exercise of spending power, and at the same time avoid chilling the now slightly-rewarmed industrial courage. Mr. Ronald Walker, of the Sydney University, whose book *Australia in the World Depression* was referred to during the hearing, while doubtful of the efficacy of the wage reductions made in Australia in 1931, at page 207 expresses the opinion that 'such wage reductions as were made in 1931 and especially the reduction of the New South Wales basic wage in August have aided the recovery.' His discussion of the problem suggests that when industry is beginning to recover from a depression, an increase in the wage level may be dangerous, and that a wage cut then may be beneficial although possibly useless if made in the pit of the depression.

"A wage-regulating tribunal has to be guided by the trend of unemployment, of prices of primary and secondary products, and of their relationship to each other. Particularly in Australia, which is so largely dependent upon its exports of primary products, the necessity of adjusting the costs of secondary industries so that their products will come within the purchasing capacity of the primary industries must not be forgotten. After the most exhaustive examination of all relevant considerations, at the best only an inexact estimate can be made of where the wage level should be at any particular time—the factors which tend to the desirable equipoise of profits, savings, and wages, are so numerous, fluctuating and incalculable.

"This Court has tried to determine such a wage level as will be economically sound, for otherwise it will not be sustainable, and at the same time such a level as will give to the average family unit a standard of living which is the highest the present and likely income during the next few years of the Commonwealth can provide. It has been guided by experience of the working

of its own awards, and has also taken notice of the results of the investigations of State tribunals and boards. Moreover it has, when considering the severe fall in the income of the Commonwealth since 1929 and the consequent necessity of adapting wage levels to that fall, given due recognition to the fact that this Court's practice of adjusting the amount of the basic wage to fluctuations in retail prices, has rendered to the community during the recent calamitous industrial crisis the very valuable service of making a large part of the required adaptation automatically."

(vii) *The Family Unit*.—The judgment discusses at some length the question of the propriety of identifying a typical family unit with the wage adopted. Hitherto the Court had regarded its basic wage as appropriate to the requirements of a unit of "about five persons," consisting of a man, wife, and three dependent children, but in point of actual fact the average number of children per adult male is about one, while for married adult workers it is 1.8. The Court emphasizes the point of view, however, that the deciding factor is what industry in all its primary, secondary, or ancillary forms can pay to the average employee, and that irrespective of what family units have been laid down for or adopted by Industrial Tribunals, the amounts actually paid have been governed by this consideration. The Court stated, however, that in view of the absence of clear means of measuring the general wage-paying capacity of total industry, the actual wage upon which well-situated labourers are at the time maintaining the average family unit could justifiably be taken as a criterion of what industry can probably pay to all labourers. The Court considered that Mr. Justice Higgins had very wisely used this criterion in the 1907 "Harvester" case, and that there was sound economic warranty for the ascertainment of the real family unit, and the cost of providing something like the standard which families of well-employed labourers had already reached; and that if the real family unit were departed from, or a standard sought for the likely maintenance of which experience gave no reason to hope, then an unrealizable wage level may be ordained. It would appear, therefore, that although not identifying its wage with a specific family unit, the remarks of the Court lead to the conclusion that the wage declared was arrived at partly because in its opinion the material before it suggested that the amount would be sufficient to meet the requirements of a man, wife, and two children, representing the average family responsibility of the married adult worker.

(viii) *Rate for Females*.—The Court stated that it did not think it desirable, at any rate at the present time, to declare any wage as a basic wage for females, and continued the proportions in each existing award of the minimum wage for females to that for males—generally in the vicinity of 52 per cent. of the adult male rate.

(ix) *Minority Judgment*.—In his minority judgment, Judge Beeby expressed the opinion that although the economic position was much better than twelve months ago, recovery was not sufficient or permanent enough to justify the belief that the Commonwealth can get back to pre-depression standards; that 20 per cent. of the population was still unemployed; that the prices offering for our primary products were lower than those of 1931, and the difficulties of finding markets for our surpluses had increased; that prices offering for our base metals are barely sufficient to meet costs of production; that we are not entitled to assume that the remarkable recovery of wool prices is permanent; that budgetary deficits are still piling up, and the floating debt and consequent interest charges steadily increasing. He stated that the foregoing did not preclude consideration of whether and to what extent the Court's drastic cut in real wages should be

modified in the light of substantial economic recovery, nor an examination made of the results of the Court's original order. He analysed the distribution of the products of industry as disclosed by manufacturing statistics which showed that since 1927-28 the proportions going to employers and workers had changed from 45.42 and 54.58 to 49.81 and 50.19 in favour of the employer, and considered that this decline of 4.39 per cent. in the share accruing to the worker called for complete re-examination of the whole theory and methods of wage fixation. He considered that wages should be related to production. He expressed doubt as to whether the reduction of the real wages of a section of the workers materially contributed to the partial recovery of last year, and considered that such transfer of spending power is not conducive to recovery unless it be part of a planned scheme of reorganization which guarantees that the transferred amount is either spent immediately on commodities or reinvested in labour-employed concerns. He reviewed the steps taken in other countries towards economic reconstruction to show that the universal trend of economic thought from low wage to high wage theories and to shortening working hours should be considered by a Court exercising quasi-legislative functions. He considered that the rates awarded by the majority judgment were not commensurate with the degree of economic recovery, and that the following should be the amounts for the towns shown, viz. :—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sydney ..	.. 3 9 0	Perth ..	.. 3 5 0
Melbourne ..	.. 3 5 6	Hobart ..	.. 3 6 0
Brisbane ..	.. 3 5 0	Launceston ..	.. 3 3 6
Adelaide ..	.. 3 3 0	Six Capitals ..	.. 3 6 0

He considered that the "All Items" index-numbers should be used for the future adjustment of wages, but the rates recommended were not proportionate to the "All Items" index-numbers, taking the rate for Sydney as base, but were arrived at after consideration of all prevailing circumstances, and that with these rates there should be corresponding adjustments for provincial towns. In other respects he agreed with the majority judgment.

(x) *Current Rates.*—The basic rate of wage ruling in the various Capital cities on 1st December, 1935, under awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court are as follows, viz. :—

City.		Basic Wage. s. d.
Sydney ..	..	70 0
Melbourne ..	..	66 0
Brisbane ..	..	64 0
Adelaide ..	..	67 0
Perth ..	..	68 0
Hobart ..	..	69 0
Six Capitals ..	..	68 0

3. **State Basic Wages.**—(i) *New South Wales.*—The first determination under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of a standard "living" wage for adult male employees was made on the 16th February, 1914, when the Court of Industrial Arbitration fixed the "living" wage at £2 8s. per week for adult male employees in the metropolitan area. The Court, however, indicated to Industrial Boards that in view of the prosperous condition of industry they should fix the "living" wage at 8s. 6d. per day. Determinations of the "living" wage in New South Wales were made by the Court

of Industrial Arbitration during the period 1914 to 1916. The rates declared on the 18th August, 1916, for adult males were £2 15s. 6d. per week for future awards, and £2 14s. per week for existing awards. The Board of Trade was established in 1918, and was empowered to determine the "living" wage for adult male and female employees in the State. The first declaration by this body was made on 5th September, 1918, when the rate for adult male employees in Sydney and suburbs was declared at £3 per week, while the rate for female employees was declared at £1 10s. on 17th December 1918. The Board of Trade made numerous declarations during the period 1918 to 1925, but ceased to function after the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926 established the Industrial Commission of New South Wales which exercised the powers of the Board of Trade as from 15th April 1926. The *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* No. 45, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members.

The first declaration of the Commission was made on 15th December, 1926, when the rate for adult males was fixed at £4 4s. per week, the same rate as previously declared by the Board of Trade. On the 27th June 1927, the rate for adult males (except rural employees) was declared at £4 5s. per week, and for adult females at £2 6s. per week. The weekly rate for adult rural employees was declared on the 20th July 1927, at £4 4s., and this wage remained in force until December, 1929. Under the provisions of *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* No. 41 of 1929, any declaration of a "living" wage made after the commencement of the amended Act did not extend to employees in rural industries. The next declaration of the Commission was issued on the 20th December, 1929, when the rate for adult male workers was fixed at £4 2s. 6d. per week, and for adult female workers at £2 4s. 6d. per week. The adult male rate was determined on the family unit of a man, wife and one child. The President dissented from the other two Commissioners and presented a separate judgment. These pronouncements are published in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. XXXVI., No. 6, and deal exhaustively with matters relating to basic wages. The "living" wage determined by the Industrial Commission in 1929 remained in operation until the 26th August 1932, when a "living" wage was declared for adult male workers at £3 10s. per week, and for adult female workers at £1 18s. per week. The wage was altered as from the 1st May, 1933, to £3 8s. 6d. for adult males and £1 17s. for adult females, and from 1st May, 1934, to £3 7s. 6d. and £1 17s. 6d. respectively. The present rates are £3 8s. 6d. for males, and £1 17s. for females, applicable from 1st May, 1935.

A special inquiry into a new Basic Wage was commenced by the Industrial Commission on 1st April, 1935, the opening sittings being devoted to the female wage. The inquiry is being made at the instance of the New South Wales Public Service Association whose claim amounts to between £5 and £6 per week.

The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age is operative in New South Wales, and a résumé of the main features of the system appears in Section 5 of this article.

(ii) *Victoria*.—Up to October, 1934, there was no basic wage fixed by any State authority in Victoria, but the Wages Boards followed the rates of the Federal Court to a large extent, and also made similar periodical adjustments to cost of living variations. With the passing of The *Factories and Shops Act*, No. 4,275 of 1934 (proclaimed to come into operation on 17th October, 1934) it is now obligatory on all Wages Boards to adopt Federal

Award rates where applicable in all Determinations made. The Act further provides for the Secretary for Labour making adjustments of wages according to cost of living index-numbers without calling the Boards together for the purpose.

(iii) *Queensland*.—The *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* (No. 28) of 1929, repealed the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1916, and amendments thereof, and the *Basic Wage Act* of 1925. The Board of Trade and Arbitration was abolished, and a Court, called the Industrial Court, was established. The Act provides that it shall be the duty of the Court to make declarations as to—(a) the “basic” wage, and (b) the maximum weekly hours to be worked in industry (called the “standard” hours). For the purposes of making any such declarations the Court shall be constituted by the Judge and the two Conciliation Commissioners.

The main provisions to be observed by the Court when determining the “basic” wage are—(a) the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee shall not be taken into account; (b) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed. The Court shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the “basic” wage or “standard” hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.

The first formal declaration by the Industrial Arbitration Court in this State of a minimum wage was gazetted on 24th February 1921, when the basic rates of wage in industries of average prosperity were determined to be—in Brisbane and Rockhampton, £4 5s. per week for adult males, and £2 3s. per week for adult females; in Townsville, £4 15s. for adult males, and £2 8s. for adult females. Prior to this declaration the rate of £3 17s. per week for adult males had been generally recognized by the Court in its awards as the “basic” or “living” wage. The basic rates for Brisbane were reduced by the Court as from 1st March 1922, to £4 per week for adult males, and £2 1s. per week for adult females. On 28th September, 1925, these rates were increased to £4 5s. per week and £2 3s. per week respectively. Two reductions in the “basic” wage were made in 1930. On the 1st August the rate for adult male employees was reduced to £4 per week, and on the 1st December to £3 17s. The rates for adult females at these dates were fixed at £2 1s. and £1 19s. 6d. per week respectively. A further reduction of the basic rates was gazetted in 1931, the rates fixed as from the 1st July, 1931, being £3 14s. for adult males and £1 19s. for adult females. The last revision of the basic wage was made by the Industrial Court in February, 1933, when it was decided to make no alteration in the rates fixed as from 1st July, 1931, viz.:—74s. per week for adult male employees, and 39s. per week for adult female employees. The Court was unanimous in making no change at present after fully traversing the three main factors by which the Court has been guided since the basic wage was first fixed in 1921, i.e., Interstate Competition; Productivity; Unemployment. As

regards the first, if the New South Wales basic wage inclusive of child endowment be taken as £3 11s. 6d., the reduction to that amount would be only 2s. 6d. per week, whereas the Court has never made a reduction of under 3s. per week. As regards the second (Productivity), the percentage drop between 1928-29 and 1930-31 is less than that of wages, and as figures for 1931-32 are not available, there is no evidence that the drop in values has since overtaken or exceeds the drop in wages. As regards Unemployment, it would appear that Queensland's position is by far the best in Australia, and notwithstanding sweeping reductions in wages in other States, the Court would hesitate to say that a reduction of the basic wage would increase employment. As regards the cost of living check, the Court expressed doubt as to whether the reductions shown by the index numbers of the Commonwealth Bureau were entirely conclusive, in view of the change of regimen made in 1932. These rates were in operation at the end of June, 1935. The declarations of the Industrial Court and the opinions of the members are published in the Queensland Industrial Gazette.

(iv) *South Australia*.—The *Industrial Code* 1920, provides that the Board of Industry shall, after public inquiry as to the increase or decrease in the average cost of living, declare the "living" wage to be paid to adult male employees and to adult female employees. The Board has power also to fix different rates to be paid in different defined areas.

It is provided that the Board of Industry shall hold an inquiry for the purpose of declaring the "living" wage wherever a substantial change in the cost of living or any other circumstance has, in the opinion of the Board, rendered it just and expedient to review the question of the "living" wage, but a new determination cannot be made by the Board until the expiration of at least six months from the date of its previous determination.

The Board of Industry consists of five members, one nominated by the Minister for Industry, two nominated by the South Australian Employers' Federation as representatives of employers, and two nominated by the United Trades and Labour Council of South Australia as representatives of employees. The member nominated by the Minister is President and presides at all meetings of the Board.

According to the *Industrial Acts* 1920-1925, "living wage" means a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in the locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done.

The family unit is not specifically defined in the Code, but it is stated that the South Australian Industrial Court in 1920 definitely decided that the "average employee" in respect of whom the "living" wage is to be declared is a man with a wife and three children.

The first declaration of the "living" wage was made by the Board of Industry on the 15th July, 1921, when the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £3 19s. 6d. per week. The "living" wage for adult female employees in the same area was declared on the 11th August, 1921, at £1 15s. per week.

The Board of Industry made declarations of "living" wages in 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925. The rates declared in 1925 were—£4 5s. 6d. per week for adult male employees, and £1 19s. 6d. for adult female employees. These rates were not altered until the year 1930.

On the 11th October, 1930, the Board of Industry declared the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area at 12s. 6d. per day, or £3 15s. per week, and on the 22nd December, 1930, the rate for adult female employees was declared at £1 15s. per week. The above rates are

those determined by the majority of the Board of Industry. In each case a minority report was issued. The reports of the Board of Industry bearing on these declarations were published in Bulletin No. 8 issued by the Department of Industry, South Australia. The Board of Industry, on the 17th August, 1931, declared the basic rate for adult male workers at £3 3s. per week, and, on the 4th December, 1931, declared the rate for adult female workers at £1 11s. 6d. per week. A review of the "living" wage was made by the Board of Industry in 1933 at the instance of the employers, but in its report dated 12th April, the Board recommended that no change be made in existing rates for the metropolitan area, fixed on 17th August, 1931, viz., for adult males 10s. 6d. per day or £3 3s. per week, and for females £1 11s. 6d. per week. A minority report was submitted by the representatives of the Employers on the Board objecting to the finding, chiefly on the grounds that decreased cost of living had been disregarded; that the economic outlook had not definitely improved; and that the effect of the finding would be to raise the standard of living to what the Board thought appropriate in 1930 and 1931, and superior to that prescribed by the Board in the prosperous year of 1925. These rates remained in force till 18th October, 1935, when the Board of Industry declared a rate of 11s. per day or £3 6s. per week for adult males, the rate for females being raised to £1 13s. per week by a declaration of the Board dated 24th December, 1935.

(v) *Western Australia*.—The Court of Arbitration, appointed under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912-1930, determines and declares the "basic" wage in this State. The Court consists of three members appointed by the Governor, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employees, while the third member is a Judge of the Supreme Court. The last mentioned member is the President of the Court.

The *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912-1925 provided that, before the 14th June in every year, the Court, of its own motion, shall determine and declare—(a) a "basic" wage operating from the 1st July of each year, to be paid to male and female workers; and (b) wherever and whenever necessary, differential basic rates to be paid in special or defined areas of the State.

The expression "basic" wage means a sum sufficient to enable the average worker to whom it applies to live in reasonable comfort, having regard to any domestic obligation to which such average worker would be ordinarily subject. The family unit is not specifically defined in the Act, but it has been the practice of the Court to take as a basis of its calculations—a man, his wife and two dependent children.

Provision is made in the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* of 1930 for quarterly adjustments of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration when the official statement supplied to the Court by the State Government Statistician relating to the cost of living shows that a variation of 1s. or more per week has occurred, compared with the preceding quarter. These adjustments apply from the dates of declaration by the Court.

The first declaration of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration since the authority to fix same was vested in the Court by the *Industrial Arbitration Act* of 1925 was made on the 11th June, 1926, when the rate for adult male employees was determined at £4 5s. per week, and for adult female employees at £2 5s. 11d. per week. These rates remained in force until the declaration of the 5th June, 1929, when the rate for adult males was increased to £4 7s. per week, and for adult females to £2 7s. per week. These rates applied to the State with the exception of the gold-fields area where the

rates were £4 5s. for adult male employees, and £2 5s. 11d. for adult female employees. The Court of Arbitration on the 10th June, 1930, revised the basic rates and fixed the rates as from 1st July, 1930, at £4 6s. per week for adult males and £2 6s. 5d. for adult females in the Metropolitan area, and at £4 5s. and £2 5s. 11d. respectively in other parts of the State. On 3rd March, 1931, these rates were reduced to £3 18s. and £2 2s. 2d. in the Metropolitan area, and £3 17s. and £2 1s. 8d. in other parts of the State. A declaration on the 10th June continued the basic rates previously declared. On the 18th August the Court issued a declaration determining the "basic" wages for the agricultural area, that is for the South-West Land Division, excluding the Metropolitan area, at £3 16s. per week for adult males, and at £2 1s. per week for adult females. The rates for the Metropolitan area and for other parts of the State were not changed.

A declaration on the 5th November, 1931, adjusted the rates as follow:—
Metropolitan area—adult males, £3 13s. 6d. per week; adult females, £1 19s. 8d. per week; South West Land Division—adult males, £3 14s. 6d. per week; adult females, £2 0s. 3d. per week. The "basic" wage in other parts of the State remained as previously declared, viz.:—£3 17s. per week for adult males, and £2 1s. 8d. per week for adult females.

On the 29th February, 1932, the Court declared the basic rates for the Metropolitan area at £3 12s. per week for adult males, and at £1 18s. 11d. per week for adult females. For all other portions of the State the "basic" wage remained at the rates previously declared. These rates were reduced to £3 10s. and £1 18s. 1d. on the 2nd November, 1932; to £3 9s. and £1 17s. 3d. on the 28th February, 1933; and to £3 8s. and £1 16s. 9d. on the 13th June, 1933. On the 3rd August the rates were increased to £3 9s. 3d. and £1 17s. 5d. respectively, representing the first increase in the basic wage in the State since 1st July, 1929. These rates were repeated by the Court's declaration of 1st May, 1934, and as from 1st July, 1935, the rates were raised to £3 10s. 6d. for males, and £1 18s. 1d. for females.

The rates for country areas from 1st July, 1935, are set out in the footnote to the table in paragraph (vii).

(vi) Tasmania.—There is no State basic wage fixed by any State authority in Tasmania, but Wages Boards follow, to a large extent, the rates of the Federal Court and adjust wages in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

(vii) *Rates Prescribed.*—The "basic" wage rates of State industrial tribunals are shown in the following table:—

Basic Weekly Wage Rates fixed by State Industrial Tribunals.

State.	"Basic" Wage.		Date of Operation.	Family Unit (for Male Rate).
	Males.	Females.		
New South Wales	£ s. d. (a) 3 8 6	£ s. d. 1 17 0	1.5.35	Man, wife, and child (b)
Victoria ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	
Queensland ..	3 14 0	1 19 0	1.7.31	Man, wife, and three children
South Australia ..	(c) 3 6 0	(d) 1 13 0	" "	" "
Western Australia ..	(e) 3 10 6	1 18 1	1.7.35	" " two "
Tasmania ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

(a) Plus child allowances.

(b) None declared, but follow Federal rates to large extent.

(c) Operative from 7th November, 1935.

(d) Operative from 16th January, 1936.

(e) Metropolitan area. "Basic" wage for country districts (including gold-fields areas), excepting the S.W. Land Division—males, £4 4s. 4d.; females, £2 5s. 6d. Agricultural Areas and S.W. Land Division—males, £3 11s. 2d.; females, £1 18s. 5d.

4. Royal Commission on Basic Wage, 1920.—The Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission in 1919 to inquire into the actual cost of living at that time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age. The Commission made inquiries in each State, and their report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities, viz.:—

	£ s. d.
Sydney	5 17 1
Melbourne	5 16 6
Brisbane	5 6 2
Adelaide	5 16 1
Perth	5 13 11
Hobart	5 16 11
Six Capitals (Weighted Average)	5 15 8

The recommendations of this Commission were not given effect to owing to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates.

5. Child Endowment.—(i) *General.*—The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age became prominent in Australia in recent years, and is in operation in certain instances.

(ii) *The New South Wales Scheme.*—The first attempt in Australia to institute the system was made in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, but the subject again came up in the session of 1926–27, when Acts, which have been amended during subsequent years, providing for the payment of child allowances were enacted. Prior to December, 1929, the Act provided for (a) the declaration of a basic wage, and (b) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances were to be paid only to the extent by which the total earnings of the worker and his family fell short of the sum represented by the *basic wage* plus child allowance at the rate of 5s. per week for each child. The amending Act, assented to on the 23rd December, 1929, provides that, subject to the last-mentioned provision, child endowment shall be 5s. per week for each child except one in the family. Payments of child allowances in New South Wales were made from a fund created by a levy on the total amount of wages paid by employers. The rate of tax to be collected by the Government from employers during 1930 was fixed at 1 per cent. From the 1st July, 1931, the rate was fixed at 2 per cent., and from 1st January, 1932, at the rate of 5d. in the £ on all wages above £3 per week. The amount

* The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne as at the time (September quarter, 1920) was £4 15s. per week, but only £3 18s. to £4 2s. was being paid on the basis of an annual index number.

of levy collected during 1932-33 was £2,409,034, and £2,105,659 was paid away in allowances to 63,072 families. The levy was discontinued as from 1st January, 1934, the cost of endowment being met from Consolidated Revenue.

(iii) *Commonwealth Public Service*.—The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service, and was made from 1st November, 1920, when, following on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage,* the Commonwealth Government decided to pay allowances to officers at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age, with a limit of £400 per annum by way of salary plus allowance. As the result of proceedings before the Public Service Arbitrator in 1923, this allowance was confirmed as a permanent payment to officers, and the necessary fund to meet it was created by deducting the average value of the payment from the basic wage of all adult officers, so that the officers are themselves providing the fund from which the allowance is paid. The deduction was originally £11 per annum, but is now £12. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to officers receiving from salary an allowance an amount not greater than £500 per annum. Further details regarding the introduction and method of calculating the payments will be found in Labour Report No. 17, and later Reports.

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. General.—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 24 while particulars for the year 1934 are furnished in the present Report.

2. Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1934.—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1934 in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1934 was 155, as compared with 90 during the previous year. In New South Wales 117 disputes occurred, 85 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1934 amounted to 370,386 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 111,956 working days lost during 1933. The estimated loss of wages was £317,859 in 1934, as compared with £95,048 for the year 1933.

* The Chairman of the Commission (Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C.) in a Supplementary Report suggested that the wage of £5 16s. recommended by the Commission be split up into a flat basic wage payment of £4, and a child endowment of 12s. per week for each child, the fund for the payment of the latter allowance to be created by a tax on employers of 10s. 9d. per week per employee.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1934.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	4	4	3,837	155	3,992	36,270	29,825
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	1	8	1,442	1,301	2,743	35,111	17,500
VI.	Other manufacturing	3	3	119	..	119	832	804
VII.	Building	1	1	34	20	54	108	80
VIII.	{(a) Coal-mining	85	86	19,750	1,334	21,090	114,574	128,044
	{(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	5	9	4,475	125	4,600	10,768	11,652
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1	1	42	..	42	1,050	450
XIV.	Miscellaneous	17	17	3,360	8	3,368	15,040	7,910
	Total	..	117	33,065	2,943	36,008	213,753	196,265
Victoria—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	2	3	298	..	298	1,414	1,103
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	1	1	13	..	13	13	4
VIII.	{(a) Coal-mining	2	2	2,000	..	2,000	70,000	53,250
	{(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	65	700	100	800	19,200	16,000
IX.	Railway and Tramway services	1	1	3,000	..	3,000	12,000	9,000
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	2	2	59	4	63	701	457
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	1	80	..	80	80	36
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	..	1	8	..	8	136	60
XIV.	Miscellaneous	..	8	1,916	250	2,166	5,328	2,528
	Total	..	19	84	8,074	354	8,428	108,872
Queensland—								
VIII.	{(a) Coal-mining	1	1	227	..	227	4,994	4,000
	{(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	82	..	82	82	86
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	5	828	2,144	420	2,564	24,642	20,114
	Total	..	7	830	2,453	420	2,873	29,718
South Australia—								
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1	1	44	..	44	11	17
Western Australia—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	93	..	93	186	100
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	1	26	..	26	52	28
VIII.	{(a) Coal-mining	3	4	299	6	305	795	733
	{(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	7	2,260	120	2,380	11,750	10,158
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	1	350	50	400	4,000	3,000
XIV.	Miscellaneous	..	2	281	..	281	1,009	680
	Total	..	10	16	3,309	176	3,485	17,792
Tasmania—								

Northern Territory—								
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1	1	18	2	20	240	240
Australia—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	7	8	4,228	155	4,383	37,870	31,028
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	2	9	1,455	1,301	2,756	35,124	17,504
VI.	Other manufacturing	4	4	145	..	145	884	832
VII.	Building	1	1	34	20	54	108	80
VIII.	{(a) Coal-mining	91	93	22,282	1,340	23,622	190,363	186,027
	{(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	9	82	7,517	345	7,862	41,800	37,896
IX.	Railway and Tramway services	1	1	3,000	..	3,000	12,000	9,000
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	5	5	163	6	169	2,002	1,164
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	7	830	2,574	470	3,044	28,722	23,150
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	1	8	..	8	136	60
XIV.	Miscellaneous	..	27	5,557	258	5,815	21,377	11,118
	Total—Australia(a)	..	155	1,061	46,963	3,895	50,858	370,386
								317,859

(a) The following dispute commenced in and was uncompleted at the end of the year, 1933, and in respect of "Number of Disputes", and "Number of Establishments" is duplicated in the figures for 1934, viz.:—

State.	Number of Disputes.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Workers Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales ..	1	1	64	..	64

3. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1934.—(i) General.—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1934 classified according to Industrial Groups. The figures show an increase compared with those of the previous year as regards number of working days and amount of wages lost. The tables show that of the total number of disputes (155) which occurred in 1934, no less than 91 were in connexion with the coal mining industry, and of these, 85 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss of wages through all disputes in Australia was £317,859. The loss through 85 disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £128,044, or 40 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

(ii) Details regarding Principal Disputes.—There were no disputes of outstanding magnitude in 1934.

The losses in working days for all disputes for the year amounted to 370,386. Brief particulars of the disputes mainly responsible for losses in working days and wages in 1934 are given below:—

New South Wales.—Objection to a reduction of wages under a new award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was reported to be the reason for a stoppage of work in several textile factories in January, 1934. Direct negotiations having failed to effect a settlement, the dispute was referred to a compulsory conference convened under the provisions of the Commonwealth Arbitration Act, with the result that work was resumed after a stoppage of about three weeks.

Refusal to concede a demand by a section of the employees, that brace and platmen's rates be paid to assistants in such occupations, was the reason given for a cessation of work by metalliferous miners at Broken Hill in July, 1934. Negotiations between the parties concerned resulted in a resumption of operations after a stoppage of about ten days.

A dispute involving persons engaged in the manufacture of galvanized iron occurred at Newcastle in August, 1934. The dismissal of an employee and dissatisfaction with award rates and conditions were given as reasons for the cessation of work. After a stoppage of about four weeks work was resumed pending application to the State Arbitration Court for an award.

Victoria.—An allegation by wheelers of underpayment was responsible for a stoppage of work at the State Coal mine, Wonthaggi, in March, 1934. After several unsuccessful attempts at settlement of the dispute by direct negotiations, the Minister for Railways convened a conference which resulted in a resumption of work after a stoppage of more than four months.

A claim for an increase in wages and variation of working conditions was reported to be the cause of a stoppage of work by tramway employees at Melbourne in October, 1934. Negotiations between representatives of the parties concerned resulted in a satisfactory termination of the dispute and work was resumed after a stoppage of about four days.

Queensland.—Introduction by the employees of a new "darg", (regulated output), was responsible for a cessation of work at the State Coal Mine, Collinsville, in January, 1934. Negotiations between the management and representatives of the employees resulted in an amicable settlement of the dispute and work was resumed after a stoppage of about three weeks.

A demand for an 83 per cent. preference to British-born cane cutters, was the cause of a dispute at Home Hill in June, 1934. An investigation into methods of engaging cutters was promised and a clause to prevent agreements intended to defeat the purposes of the award was added to the Sugar Award. The cutters then agreed to sign on after a hold-up of about four weeks.

A demand that all cane be burnt owing to the prevalence of "Weil's disease" caused a cessation of cane-cutting operations in the Ingham district in August, 1934. The dispute was referred to the Industrial Court which made an order that all cane should be burnt, and work was resumed after a stoppage of about six days.

Western Australia.—A dispute involving persons engaged in metalliferous mining occurred at Kalgoorlie in January, 1934. The alleged cause of the dispute was the refusal by British-born miners to work with foreigners. After a stoppage of about one week work was resumed on the understanding that preference would be given firstly to British-born miners, and secondly to naturalized foreigners. Direct negotiations were instrumental in settling the dispute.

4. Industrial Disputes, 1930 to 1934.—(i) *Australia*.—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1930 to 1934, and the aggregate for the whole period:—

Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			

NUMBER.

1930	..	27	..	126	4	5	21	183
1931	..	15	4	79	8	10	18	134
1932	..	20	4	77	8	5	13	127
1933	..	16	..	52	6	1	15	90
1934	..	13	1	91	9	6	35	155
1930-34 ..		91	9	425	35	27	102	689

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1930	..	6,034	..	40,336	851	2,610	4,391	54,222
1931	..	5,005	159	23,351	2,015	2,515	4,622	37,667
1932	..	8,236	120	19,540	2,602	181	2,238	32,917
1933	..	5,361	..	17,461	5,415	50	1,826	30,113
1934	..	7,284	54	23,622	7,862	3,169	8,867	50,858
1930-34	..	31,920	333	124,310	18,745	8,525	21,944	205,777

Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Year.	Manufacturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			
1930 ..	77,232	..	1,328,142	3,798	46,427	55,642	1,511,241
1931 ..	29,032	1,006	124,089	36,012	19,861	35,991	245,991
1932 ..	50,692	1,561	131,154	21,402	1,938	6,471	212,318
1933 ..	31,625	..	48,528	26,985	100	4,718	111,956
1934 ..	73,878	108	190,363	41,800	14,002	50,235	370,386
1930-34 ..	262,459	2,675	1,822,276	129,997	81,428	153,057	2,451,892

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1930 ..	77,232	..	1,328,142	3,798	46,427	55,642	1,511,241
1931 ..	29,032	1,006	124,089	36,012	19,861	35,991	245,991
1932 ..	50,692	1,561	131,154	21,402	1,938	6,471	212,318
1933 ..	31,625	..	48,528	26,985	100	4,718	111,956
1934 ..	73,878	108	190,363	41,800	14,002	50,235	370,386
1930-34 ..	262,459	2,675	1,822,276	129,997	81,428	153,057	2,451,892

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930 ..	73,126	..	1,398,706	5,111	48,304	67,095	1,592,342
1931 ..	28,694	901	126,535	29,249	13,553	28,799	227,731
1932 ..	24,051	1,434	115,407	19,691	720	4,279	165,582
1933 ..	23,407	..	44,927	23,683	90	2,941	95,048
1934 ..	49,364	80	186,027	37,896	10,164	34,328	317,859
1930-34 ..	198,642	2,415	1,871,602	115,630	72,831	137,442	2,398,562

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII). For the year 1934 these disputes represented 59 per cent. of the total for the year, as compared with 58 per cent. in 1933.

During the past five years, working days lost through dislocations of work, involving employees in coal-mining numbered 1,822,276, representing 74 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class, it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States.

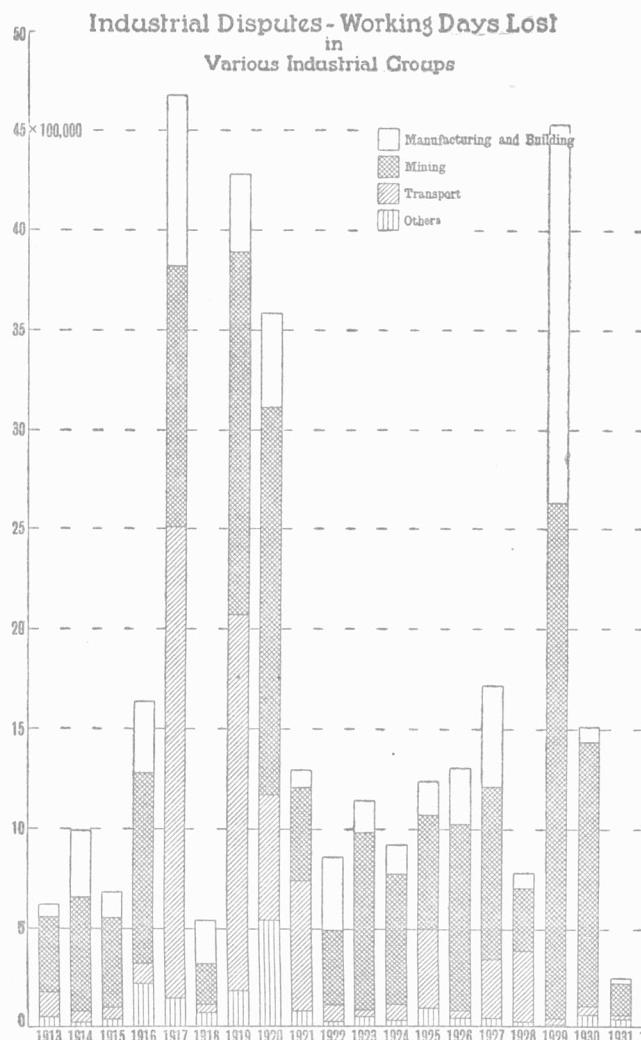
(ii) *States.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1930 to 1934, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

Industrial Disputes.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales	1930	156	384	46,418	2,151	48,569	1,443,366	£ 1,516,296
	1931	87	131	21,002	1,801	22,803	1,36,037	133,068
	1932	92	99	17,813	2,156	19,969	63,425	64,420
	1933	54	143	13,406	1,663	15,069	53,104	48,760
	1934	(a) 117	129	33,065	2,943	36,008	213,753	196,265
Victoria	1930	5	5	385	23	408	7,744	7,228
	1931	10	92	4,022	621	4,643	27,862	24,884
	1932	12	37	6,475	110	6,585	99,638	65,599
	1933	12	28	7,156	294	7,450	26,693	20,416
	1934	19	84	8,074	354	8,428	108,872	82,438
Queensland	1930	10	31	1,561	70	1,631	9,881	11,059
	1931	15	358	5,079	642	5,721	51,096	47,415
	1932	10	210	1,061	1,156	2,217	21,166	18,541
	1933	11	11	2,636	884	3,520	13,876	10,077
	1934	7	830	2,453	420	2,873	29,718	24,200
South Australia	1930	7	246	2,870	6	2,876	22,778	22,987
	1931	5	5	160	6	166	655	582
	1932	2	3	109	4	113	970	664
	1933	1	1	50	..	50	100	90
	1934	1	1	44	..	44	11	17
Western Australia	1930	2	26	468	..	468	27,072	34,378
	1931	13	26	3,878	50	3,928	24,022	15,829
	1932	8	16	2,531	162	2,603	11,203	9,538
	1933	10	10	3,644	276	3,920	16,896	14,530
	1934	10	16	3,309	176	3,485	17,792	14,699
Tasmania	1930	3	3	270	..	270	400	394
	1931	2	2	155	6	161	5,409	5,278
	1932	2	4	1,103	..	1,103	15,502	6,516
	1933	1	1	75	..	75	1,200	1,050
	1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory	1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	2	2	245	..	245	910	675
	1932	1	3	177	..	177	354	304
	1933	1	1	21	8	29	67	125
	1934	1	1	18	2	20	240	240
Fed. Cap. Territory	1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	1930	183	695	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	£ 1,592,342
	1931	134	616	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	372	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582
	1933	90	195	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048
	1934	(a) 155	1,061	46,963	3,895	50,858	370,386	317,859

(a) See footnote page.

5. Duration of Industrial Disputes.—(i) General.—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted :—(a) One day or less ; (b) two days and more than one day ; (c) three days and more than two days ; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week) ; (e) one week and under two weeks ; (f) two weeks and under four weeks ; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks ; and (h) eight weeks and over.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

(ii) *Australia—1930 to 1934.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1930 to 1934 are given in the table appended:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	Num-ber.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	In-direc-tly.	Total.		
1 day and less ..	1930	81	21,031	335	21,366	20,907	22,975
	1931	45	12,776	1,234	14,010	13,810	14,791
	1932	48	11,516	708	12,224	12,149	13,648
	1933	43	10,465	1,202	11,667	11,467	10,664
	1934	53	14,773	807	15,580	15,547	16,295
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1930	27	5,315	298	5,613	11,055	12,422
	1931	16	3,940	102	4,042	8,054	7,363
	1932	22	4,185	392	4,577	9,114	8,166
	1933	11	3,812	270	4,082	8,158	7,220
	1934	19	3,087	175	3,262	6,524	6,166
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1930	14	2,454	18	2,472	7,398	7,760
	1931	13	4,122	7	4,129	12,373	7,295
	1932	9	2,431	491	2,922	8,681	7,597
	1933	14	4,820	930	5,750	15,550	14,073
	1934	13	4,249	72	4,321	12,815	11,544
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days) ..	1930	15	3,233	105	3,338	14,193	16,774
	1931	18	4,615	333	4,848	22,786	22,173
	1932	18	2,884	1,079	3,963	16,298	15,547
	1933	4	667	22	689	3,435	33,20
	1934	22	11,383	256	11,639	50,481	43,435
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1930	20	2,897	492	3,389	25,018	25,245
	1931	19	4,552	683	5,235	40,782	37,469
	1932	11	4,599	500	5,099	33,342	19,524
	1933	9	5,296	501	5,797	41,762	36,648
	1934	22	5,505	707	6,212	52,031	46,608
3 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1930	12	2,895	419	3,314	47,444	53,860
	1931	11	2,997	309	3,506	48,940	42,322
	1932	11	2,124	330	2,454	36,063	25,747
	1933	6	1,883	199	2,082	29,762	21,771
	1934	16	4,230	1,743	5,973	88,351	78,063
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1930	6	2,668	360	3,028	73,514	70,453
	1931	8	907	233	1,140	38,323	34,840
	1932	5	391	41	432	11,199	10,211
	1933	1	26	..	26	702	305
	1934	8	2,603	110	2,713	70,053	57,498
8 weeks and over ..	1930	8	11,479	223	11,702	1,311,712	1,382,853
	1931	4	632	125	757	60,923	61,278
	1932	3	1,199	47	1,246	85,472	65,247
	1933	2	19	1	20	1,120	847
	1934	2	1,133	25	1,158	74,584	58,250
Total ..	1930	183	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,343
	1931	134	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582
	1933	90	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048
	1934	155	46,993	3,895	50,858	370,386	317,859

6. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or

partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) trade unionism; (4) employment of particular classes or persons; (5) working conditions; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes.* The first five groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.

(ii) *Causes of Disputes, Australia, 1913 and 1928 to 1934.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
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NUMBER.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	8	8	..	4	5	1	10
(b) Against decrease ..	4	3	6	9	17	11	4	3
(c) Other wage questions ..	51	59	45	44	16	26	14	31
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	2	6	4	2	2	..	..
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	..	7	2	..	..	..	7	6
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	6	5	..	1	2	1	4
(b) Other union questions ..	5	11	12	20	4	3	3	8
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	105	87	48	50	50	35	52
5. Working conditions ..	51	48	31	27	22	11	9	25
6. Sympathetic ..	5	9	6	11	5	2	..	3
7. Other causes ..	..	8	54	53	20	13	16	13
Total	208	287	259	183	134	127	90	155

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	2,775	1,414	..	2,053	1,295	29	7,210
(b) Against decrease ..	563	2,317	10,532	12,824	7,108	7,327	2,178	2,817
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,160	17,057	8,742	12,686	3,999	5,417	4,336	8,335
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	61	21,646	4,334	192	198	..	..
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	..	1,819	1,005	2,067	..	..	2,620	309
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	193	103	..	9	17	89	383
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	2,311	4,367	4,160	2,240	501	705	2,184
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	35,379	22,933	7,751	12,023	12,556	11,803	15,638
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	14,169	4,672	4,276	6,659	2,804	4,503	6,062
6. Sympathetic ..	947	6,123	11,604	4,010	1,053	316	..	1,045
7. Other causes ..	1,758	16,032	16,524	4,181	2,331	2,486	3,850	6,875
Total	50,283	96,422	104,604	54,222	37,667	32,917	30,113	50,858

* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	6,548	7,433	..	15,425	5,990	87	108,277
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	3,824	2,332,157	1,227,808	111,258	123,571	17,431	35,459
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	80,755	47,261	113,102	43,746	17,031	18,736	40,219
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	725	1,887,196	63,583	152	2,894	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	2,667	3,183	..	..	..	8,895	1,748
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	91,002	2,137	424	..	99	59	89	3,263
(b) Other union questions	32,388	8,900	49,924	50,225	11,752	6,261	1,421	10,774
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	423,555	78,492	24,683	38,567	36,054	31,799	110,166
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	98,852	8,545	8,552	17,106	14,902	22,865	26,223
6. Sympathetic ..	24,066	106,358	23,482	17,648	4,070	1,096	..	11,174
7. Other causes ..	5,212	42,937	23,381	5,641	3,816	3,860	10,633	23,083
Total ..	623,528	777,278	4,461,478	1,511,241	245,991	212,318	111,956	370,386

The main causes of industrial disputes are "wage" questions, "working conditions," and "employment of particular classes or persons."

The number of disputes concerning "wages" in 1934 was 44, representing 29 per cent. of the total. The heading "Employment of particular classes or persons" includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who were considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over "Employment" questions in 1934 numbered 52, or 34 per cent. of the total, and over "Working Conditions" 25, or 16 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 121, or 79 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

7. Results of Industrial Disputes.—(i) *General*.—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute and are comprised in one or other of the following four classes, viz.:—

- .(a) In favour of workpeople; (b) In favour of employer; (c) Compromise; (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result:—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) In favour of employer, when the

demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand ; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers ; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees cease work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained ; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State, 1934.*—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1934, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes—Results, 1934(a).

State or Territory	Number.				Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.				
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	18	83	6	9	3,386	27,762	1,867	2,729	13,571	163,821	11,230	19,059
Victoria	6	10	3	..	1,399	2,229	4,800	..	4,553	6,119	98,200	..
Queensland	3	3	1	..	2,194	597	82	..	21,632	8,004	82	..
South Australia	..	1	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	11	..	..
Western Australia	1	5	4	..	26	588	2,871	..	52	1,171	16,569	..
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.Territory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..
F.C. Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust. (a)	29	102	14	9	7,025	31,220	9,620	2,729	40,048	179,126	126,081	19,059

(a) The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at 31st December, 1934, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables :—

State.	Number.	Establish- ments Involved.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.
New South Wales ..	1	1	264	6,072
Total ..	1	1	264	6,072

(iii) *Australia, 1934.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost, in disputes in Australia for the year 1934, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1934.

Classified according to Causes and Results.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(a) For increase ..	3	2	5	..	933	376	5,157	..	3,423	1,806	103,048	..
(b) Against decrease ..	1	2	..	..	20	2,797	..	..	240	35,219	..	..
(c) Other Wage questions ..	6	20	3	3	1,351	5,631	1,072	1,025	5,542	21,069	9,544	4,064
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	2	3	..	1	64	203	..	42	512	186	..	1,050
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	3	1	..	..	193	190	..	..	3,073	190	..	..
(b) Other union questions ..	1	6	1	..	400	1,230	554	..	1,600	8,620	554	..
Employment of particular Classes or Persons..												
8	35	4	3	2,266	9,606	2,553	949	17,712	61,722	12,651	12,009	
Working conditions ..												
5	18	1	1	1,798	3,681	284	299	7,946	17,694	284	299	
Sympathetic ..												
..	3	..	..	..	1,045	..	..	..	..	11,174	..	..
Other Causes ..												
12	..	..	1	..	6,461	..	414	..	21,446	..	..	1637
Total (a) ..	29	102	14	9	7,025	31,220	9,620	2,729	40,048	179,126	126,081	19,059

(a) See note to table on page 99.

(iv) *Australia, 1930 to 1934.*—The table hereunder shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1930–1934, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia.

Year.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1930..	36	117	24	1	4,133	45,204	3,343	520	13,497	1,558,044	25,177	13,000
1931..	27	80	25	..	5,917	26,182	5,406	..	47,191	142,006	49,222	..
1932..	29	77	21	..	5,437	17,518	9,962	..	23,572	48,893	39,853	..
1933..	17	58	13	1	4,778	20,697	4,361	213	12,301	84,697	14,468	426
1934 (a)	29	102	14	9	7,025	31,220	9,620	2,729	40,048	179,126	126,081	19,059

(a) See note on page 99.

The figures for the year 1930 in the table above and in the following table include the number of workpeople involved and the working days lost in 1930 in the dispute on the Northern Coalfield of New South Wales which commenced in March, 1929, and terminated in June, 1930.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in the earlier years, but later the position was reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1934 was 67. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

8. Methods of Settlement.—(i) *General*.—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings:—

- (i) By negotiation.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishments permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and relates mainly to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *Australia, 1913 and 1928 to 1934 (a)*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder:—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.(a)
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NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	138	130	134	88	87	64	84
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	8	8	3	3	4	1	2
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	10	5	6	11	5	5	10
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	8	2	2	1	2	3	9
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	6	6	..	4	3	2	5
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..								
..	13	10	7	9	2	7	2	
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..								
..	1	3	3	1	2	1	3	2
By other methods ..								
..	13	99	96	23	21	18	11	40
Total	208	282	254	178	132	127	89	(a) 154

(a) See note on page 99.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1923.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.(a)
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WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	37,708	32,393	40,804	22,292	22,595	19,703	25,469
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	1,242	19,161	196	1,885	1,800	1,100	891
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	2,009	487	3,476	3,871	1,640	1,290	4,559
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	2,975	56	184	42	416	1,390	1,666
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	639	1,497	511	..	1,083	1,839	1,096	4,335
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	658	11,047	5,411	2,940	222	460	986	138
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	266	144	40	52	11	1,271	444
By other methods ..	2,988	38,916	45,350	5,560	8,058	4,156	3,213	13,092
Total	50,283	95,660	103,513	53,200	37,505	32,917	30,049	50,594

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	273,254	2,417,171	1,289,487	109,601	87,650	54,774	182,260
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	36,937	1,279,258	1,893	1,625	79,872	6,600	20,019
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	38,878	5,261	36,648	23,257	7,423	3,510	58,801
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	29,533	56	1,272	252	3,408	6,330	10,474
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,105	3,962	1,882	..	30,317	18,596	15,437	46,814
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	266,369	610,686	34,612	27,042	6,874	10,543	138
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	750	9,861	80	5,355	44	8,627	4,486
By other methods ..	56,509	96,637	100,004	24,726	37,970	8,451	6,071	41,322
Total	623,528	746,320	4,424,179	1,409,718	238,419	212,318	111,892	364,314

(a) See note on page 99.

In each of the years included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 72 in 1933. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," stoppages of work frequently

occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

9. Interstate Disputes.—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while in some cases of large dimensions, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section. During the year 1934 there were no stoppages of work which could be considered as interstate disputes.

Particulars of interstate disputes during past years have been published in Labour Report, No. 20, and in previous issues.

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. General.—The collection by this Bureau of information relating to unemployment was initiated in 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars for that year, and for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891.

From 1913, information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the Official Year Book, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and the Labour Reports. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the responsible officials of the various unions for the kindly readiness with which they supplied available data.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.). Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. The value of the percentages of unemployment derived from Trade Union returns is in the indication they give of the relative intensity of unemployment from time to time. It is believed that they can be taken as a rough index of the percentage of workers unemployed at any time.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. Unemployment.—(i) *States, 1934.*—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical

in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs:—

Unemployment—1934.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	114	188,591	46,581	24.7
Victoria	81	114,699	19,875	17.4
Queensland	46	55,648	6,513	11.7
South Australia	58	29,675	7,584	25.6
Western Australia	61	26,449	4,707	17.8
Tasmania	34	8,973	1,605	17.9
Australia	394	424,035	86,865	20.5

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1935 (3rd Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1935 (3rd Quarter) in respect of:—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available, (b) The number of members of such unions, (c) The number of members unemployed, and (d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment—Australia.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912	404	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	402	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925	380	391,380	34,620	8.8

Unemployment—Australia—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1926 (average for year) ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927 " "	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928 " "	375	423,422	45,669	10.8
1929 " "	382	424,093	47,359	11.1
1930 " "	395	438,874	84,767	19.3
1931 " "	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " "	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1933 " "	394	415,305	104,035	25.1
1934 " "	394	424,035	86,865	20.5
1932 1st ..	395	425,094	120,366	28.3
2nd ..	396	413,742	124,068	30.0
3rd ..	395	412,997	122,340	29.6
4th ..	392	409,902	115,042	28.1
1933 1st ..	394	412,674	109,182	26.5
2nd ..	394	415,559	106,652	25.7
3rd ..	394	416,426	104,560	25.1
4th ..	394	416,560	95,745	23.0
1934 1st Quarter ..	394	422,056	92,297	21.9
2nd ..	394	422,113	88,413	20.9
3rd ..	394	425,104	86,652	20.4
4th ..	396	426,866	80,097	18.8
1935 1st ..	396	433,116	80,548	18.6
2nd ..	397	433,254	71,777	17.8
3rd ..	395	438,216	69,575	15.9

3. Unemployment by Industries.—(i) Australia, 1934.—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is stable—such as railways, or occupations in which employment is subject to exceptional fluctuations—such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns, owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1934.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
Manufacturing—				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	18,755	5,667	30.2
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	63	72,198	16,741	23.2
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	51	35,956	5,947	16.5
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	22	36,312	4,881	13.4
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	13	18,707	2,051	11.0
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	65	39,094	9,507	24.3
VII. Building ..	47	49,207	13,320	27.1
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	21	26,396	7,646	29.0
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services ..	12	17,802	3,668	20.6
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	84	109,608	17,437	15.9
All Groups ..	394	424,035	86,865	20.5

(ii) *Australia, 1912, and Quarterly, 1933 to 1935.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed in the fourth quarter of 1933 up to the third quarter of 1935. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment—Australia, Percentages by Industries.

Industrial Group.	1912. End of Year.	I933.	1934.				1935.		
			4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3.7	32.9	31.7	31.1	29.3	28.8	27.4	24.8	22.3
II. Engineering, Metal Works ..	7.4	25.8	24.8	24.2	22.6	21.1	20.2	19.3	15.3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	7.3	16.5	15.5	17.1	17.9	15.7	14.9	17.9	20.3
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	6.3	16.1	16.0	12.5	13.8	11.5	13.1	11.4	13.5
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2.8	13.2	11.8	11.7	10.8	9.6	8.5	8.0	7.7
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6.9	30.4	26.8	24.7	24.1	21.8	21.3	19.7	13.2
VII. Building ..	5.3	32.2	30.8	28.2	26.0	23.4	22.9	21.6	17.5
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	5.6	29.1	27.9	28.3	30.3	29.4	31.5	29.9	28.9
X. Other Land Transport ..	1.1	23.0	22.1	21.1	20.2	19.0	17.5	16.6	14.7
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	5.4	17.1	16.7	16.5	15.9	14.6	14.7	14.3	13.3
AUSTRALIA	5.6	23.0	21.9	20.9	20.4	18.8	18.6	17.8	15.9

4. *Unemployment.—States.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1929 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 1 to 20, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed quarterly during the years 1922 to 1935 (3rd Quarter):—

Unemployment—Percentages—Yearly and Quarterly.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1923 Year	% 9.2	% 5.4	% 7.1	% 4.6	% 5.7	% 3.8
1924 "	12.6	7.1	6.4	4.6	5.5	8.9
1925 "	11.0	8.6	6.6	4.3	6.1	8.8
1926 "	7.4	6.4	8.4	5.2	7.1	7.1
1927 "	7.0	7.4	5.9	7.2	11.1	7.0
1928 "	11.3	10.9	7.0	15.0	8.2	10.8
1929 "	11.1	11.1	7.1	15.7	9.9	11.1
1930 "	21.7	18.3	10.7	23.3	19.2	19.3
1931 "	30.8	25.8	16.2	32.3	27.3	27.4
1932 "	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.3	29.0
1933 "	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	19.1
1934 "	24.7	17.4	11.7	25.6	17.8	17.9
1935: 1st Quarter	29.2	24.4	14.1	30.6	26.1	26.6
2nd "	30.7	26.5	16.1	32.4	27.1	27.6
3rd "	31.6	26.8	16.9	33.3	27.9	28.3
4th "	31.5	25.6	17.5	33.7	28.1	28.0
1935: 1st	" ..	31.8	26.0	18.2	33.1	28.6	27.3
2nd "	" ..	33.2	27.7	19.9	35.2	30.3	30.0
3rd "	" ..	33.0	27.0	19.3	35.4	30.1	29.6
4th "	" ..	31.9	25.2	17.9	32.2	28.9	28.1
1935: 2nd	" ..	30.2	23.9	16.7	30.5	27.1	26.5
3rd "	" ..	29.6	23.0	15.6	30.0	26.0	19.0
4th "	" ..	28.8	22.5	15.1	30.3	25.6	19.2
1935: 3rd	" ..	27.0	19.9	13.8	28.9	20.5	18.2
1935: 4th	" ..	25.8	18.6	13.7	28.5	19.5	17.7
1936: 1st	" ..	25.0	18.0	12.7	25.4	18.3	17.9
2nd "	" ..	24.5	17.5	11.4	25.4	17.2	18.9
3rd "	" ..	23.5	15.3	9.1	23.0	16.3	17.0
1936: 2nd	" ..	23.6	15.0	9.8	20.7	15.4	16.7
3rd "	" ..	22.7	15.0	8.8	18.9	13.9	16.4
1936: 3rd	" ..	19.1	14.8	8.5	16.3	12.5	16.7

5. Causes of Unemployment.—In earlier issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing the percentage of members of unions unemployed through—(a) lack of work; (b) sickness and accident; and (c) other causes. The returns from trade unions for past years show that while the percentage unemployed through lack of work has varied considerably according to the state of trade during the period, the percentages of members unemployed through sickness and accident, and through other causes, have remained uniform at 0.7 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively.

6. Seasonal Employment in Australia.—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made in 1928. The State Statisticians were invited to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations, and from the reports received, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were published in Labour Report, No. 19. The result of inquiries concerning the organization of public works in connexion with unemployment was also published in Labour Report, No. 19.

7. Special Legislation for Relief of Unemployment.—(i) *General.*—The position in regard to unemployment in Australia became so serious in 1930 that the usual methods of providing funds for relief work and sustenance were found to be inadequate. The number of unemployed increased rapidly, and the Governments realized that special action was needed to provide additional funds to relieve the distress.

The steps taken by the Governments to provide money for the relief of unemployment, and the legislation enacted in the years 1930 to 1933 for that purpose are briefly reviewed in the three preceding issues of the Annual Labour Report.

Unfortunately, the provision made proved inadequate to meet the situation, as the number of unemployed increased in 1931 and 1932. The Acts in operation were amended, and higher rates of special taxation were imposed. In the following statement the Acts which came into force in 1932, 1933 and 1934 are briefly reviewed.

(ii) *COMMONWEALTH.*—(a) *General.*—The contribution of the Commonwealth Government to the alleviation of distress due to unemployment was mainly in the form of direct grants and loans to the States, particulars of which will be found under paragraph 9 (i) of this section. The only persons for whom the Commonwealth was directly responsible were the unemployed in the Northern, Federal Capital, and Mandated Territories, references to which appear hereinafter.

(b) *Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Employment.*—An Advisory Committee, consisting of five members, was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in September, 1932. One of the functions of the Committee was the preparation of the agenda for Premiers' Conferences and the following up of decisions and undertakings. The operations of the committee were not to interfere with or hamper State activities, but to render all possible assistance to the States. At the first meeting of the Committee, held on the 28th September, 1932, the Minister in charge of Development stated that the Premiers' Conference had decided that a special loan programme of £7,000,000 should be carried out as part of a three-year plan to provide £15,000,000 for reproductive works.

With a view to taking a larger interest in solving the problem of getting the workers back into employment, the Government on 9th November,

1934, appointed the Honorable (afterwards Sir) F. H. Stewart, M.P., as Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Employment, and the Advisory Committee referred to above has consequently ceased to function.

(iii) *New South Wales*.—Legislation passed in 1932 to 1934 was as follows:—*Unemployment Relief Tax Act*, No. 16 of 1932; *Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Acts*, Nos. 5, 15, 22, and 56 of 1932; *Finances Adjustment Act*, No. 27 of 1932; *Finances Adjustment (Relief of Unemployment and Public Service Salaries) Act*, No. 3 of 1933; *Unemployment Relief Tax Act*, No. 4, 1933; *Taxation Reduction Act*, No. 11, 1933; *Special Income and Wages Tax (Management) Act*, No. 13, 1933; *Housing of the Unemployed Act*, No. 4, 1934; *Housing of the Unemployed (Grant) Act*, No. 5, 1934; and *Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act*, No. 25, 1934.

The Unemployment Relief Tax was discontinued on 30th November, 1933, and replaced by a Wages Tax on income from employment and a Special Income Tax on income from other sources. The Unemployment Fund into which the proceeds of this tax were paid was merged with the Consolidated Revenue Fund as from 1st July, 1932.

The Wages Tax is as follows:—40s. and under, Nil; over 40s. to 50s., 9d.; over 50s. to 60s., 1s. 3d.; over 60s. to 70s., 1s. 9d.; over 70s., 1s. on first £2, plus 1d. on each 2s. 6d. of next £2, plus 1d. on each 2s. of the balance.

The rate of Special Income Tax is 6d. in the £ on first £60; 8d. in the £ on second £60; and 10d. in the £ on the balance. Where the income is derived partly from wages and partly from other sources the rate is calculated in regard to total income. Persons residing in Australia whose income from all sources does not exceed £100 per annum are not required to pay the tax.

(iv) *Victoria*.—The only legislation passed in 1934 was as follows:—*Unemployment Relief Act (Rates) Act*, No. 4242, 1934, and *Unemployment Relief Loan and Application Act*, No. 4244, 1934.

The rates of tax are on a sliding scale according to salary, commencing at a rate of 1.2d. in the £ for incomes of £52 to £103 per annum; 3.24d. from £104 to £207; 4.05d. from £208 to £312; and so on up to a maximum rate of 14.22d. for incomes in excess of £3,000.

(v) *Queensland*.—Legislation dealing with this subject was not passed in 1934-35, but in the Order-in-Council extending the Acts for a further period of twelve months to 30th June, 1935, provision was made for rebate of tax where amount of income received over maximum specified for each grade involved the payment of more tax than the actual amount of increased income received by the individual.

The existing rates of taxation are 3d. in the £ up to £104 per annum; 6d. over £104 to £208; 9d. over £208 to £499; and 1s. over £499. Flat rates also apply in certain cases, e.g., 9d. in the £ in respect of seasonal workers, and 6d. in the £ for casual workers, &c.

(vi) *South Australia*.—Legislation covering special taxation for unemployment relief has not been enacted, the necessary funds being voted by Parliament from revenue.

(vii) *Western Australia*.—Legislation dealing with this subject was not passed in 1932 to 1935. Special taxation has not been imposed, all money for the purpose being provided by the Government, Municipal Authorities and other bodies. There is a Hospital Tax of 1½d. in the £ applicable to all

incomes over £1 per week (from 1st December, 1932). An amendment of the *Financial Emergency Tax Assessment Act*, 1932, provides for a graduated tax of 4d. to 9d. in the £ from 1st October, 1933, exemption being granted to all persons having an income of under 30s. per week, and to persons with dependents having an income of under £187 per annum.

(viii) Tasmania.—Legislation passed in 1933 and 1934 comprised the *Public Works (Unemployment Relief) Act*, No. 2 of 1933; the *Unemployed (Assistance to Primary Producers) Relief Act*, No. 4 of 1933; the *Public Works (Unemployment Relief) Execution Act*, Nos. 2 and 3, Nos. 11 and 53, 1933; *Unemployed (Assistance to Primary Producers) Relief Act*, No. 10, 1933; *Unemployment Relief (Appropriation) Act*, No. 6, 1934; *Unemployed (Assistance to Primary Producers) Relief Act*, No. 82, 1934; and *Unemployment (Federal Grant) Relief Act*, No. 91 of 1934.

The rates of special taxation for unemployed relief are—4d. in the £ on the first £312; 5d. on £313 to £519; 9d. on £520 to £1,500; 1s. over £1,500. Although this tax is nominally an Income Tax, the receipts are largely utilized for unemployment relief purposes.

8. Unemployment Relief—Sustenance Rates.—(i) New South Wales.—The Unemployment Relief Council allocates moneys for approved schemes for the absorption of persons out of work. The labour for relief works is engaged usually through the Labour Exchanges organized in the Department of Labour and Industry. The distribution of food relief and other charitable assistance is undertaken by the Department of the Chief Secretary under the supervision of the Director of Charitable Relief. The method of distributing food relief by means of orders to suppliers introduced in 1932-33 is still in operation.

The following statement shows the value of food relief orders for the various family units, and the working time and wages in respect of emergency relief work which is substituted for sustenance where practicable:—

Family Unit.	Scale.	Per fortnight.					
		Food Relief.		Emergency Relief Work.		Work Time.	Earnings.
		Limit of Income.	Value (Metropolitan).				
Single Adult .. .	A	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			Hrs.	£ s. d.
Married Couple .. .	B	1 5 0	0 13 0	14	1 3 11	2 0 0	2 1 0
" " 1 child ..	B1	2 0 0	1 1 6	24	2 11 3	30	2 14 8
" " 2 children ..	B2	3 0 0	1 19 6	32	3 1 6	36	3 8 4
" " 3 children ..	B3	3 5 0	2 5 6	40	3 15 2	48	4 2 0
" " 4 children ..	B4	3 10 0	2 11 6	44	4 8 10	52	4 6 10
" " 5 children ..	B5	3 15 0	2 17 6	48	5 6 0	60	5 12 0
" " 6 children ..	B6	4 5 0	3 3 6	72	6 12 0	76	6 18 0
" " 7 children ..	B7	4 15 0	3 9 6	80	7 12 0	88	7 18 0
Each Additional Unit .. .	..	0 10 0	0 6 0	4	0 6 0		

The foregoing scales of food relief date from 3rd May, 1934, when the rates were increased. The wages for emergency relief work were increased on 4th March, 1935. Where there were unemployed children between the

ages of fifteen and twenty years in a family the parents' working time may be extended by eight hours per fortnight. The emergency relief work to which the foregoing scale of working time and wages applies is undertaken by the councils of the municipalities and shires.

The Unemployment Relief Council provides the moneys for the payment of wages and subsidizes the councils at the rate of 10 per cent. of the wages and the councils pay all other costs. Works for the purposes (usually drainage work) have been undertaken also by the Department of Public Works; and in such cases the Unemployment Relief Council provides all the moneys.

(ii) *Victoria*.—Sustenance payments are locally administered by Public Assistance Committees appointed under Act 4079 by the councils of the respective municipalities in which they are to function. The system of "working for sustenance" which was in operation in isolated instances only, was generally instituted on 3rd July, 1933.

The maximum income and allowance at 13th May, 1935, under the system are as follow :—

Family Unit. (1)	Sustenance not granted if Family Income exceeds per week. (2)	Maximum Weekly Sustenance.		
		Unemployables for whom sustenance specially approved. (3)	Employable Applicant for whom work for sustenance is not provided. (4)	Employable male working for sustenance. (5)
Itinerant unemployed male ..	s. d. 10 0	s. d. ..	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 16 0
Approved prospector ..	12 0	..	10 0	..
Individual residing with strangers or relatives (other than parents) unable to support him or her ..	12 0	6 0	10 0	16 0
Single unemployed, employable male, 21 years or over, member of family in receipt of sustenance ..	(a)	..	5 0	10 0 (b)
Two	20 0	9 0	17 0	28 0
Three	25 0	11 6	19 6	30 6
Four	27 6	14 0	22 0	33 0
Five	30 0	16 6	24 6	35 6
Six	32 6	19 0	27 0	38 0
Seven	35 0	21 6	29 6	40 6
Eight	37 6	24 0	32 0	43 0
Nine	40 0	26 6	34 6	45 6
Ten	42 6	29 0	37 0	48 0

(a) In accordance with family unit of which he is a member.

(b) An additional 2s. 6d. is granted for (a) each unemployed male dependent 16 years and under 21; (b) each unemployed female child of 16 and over residing with the applicant, provided that the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 50s. Total income plus sustenance received by all members of a family unit must not exceed 65s. per week.

Where practicable and advisable the payments in Column (4) may be made in cash.

To conform to the table indicated above, the number of hours to be worked by the applicant is computed by dividing the amount of sustenance he is entitled to receive per week by the hourly basic wage prevailing in the municipality in which he resides. With the exception of four or five industrial municipalities in the metropolitan area, all male applicants in receipt of sustenance are employable within their own municipalities on municipal work that would not ordinarily be undertaken as part of the municipal programme. The performance of work in return for sustenance must not entail the dismissal of any person ordinarily employed by the municipality.

In both municipal and governmental work in return for sustenance, the usual arrangement provides for the employment of the men for continuous periods equivalent to the amounts they are entitled to receive for two weeks' sustenance. For instance, an applicant with a classification of man, wife and two children, is entitled to sustenance, if working in return therefor, at the rate of 33s. per week. He would thus be employed for a period which would enable him to earn 66s., representing two weeks' sustenance. If the basic wage were 11s. per day he would work for six days and would again be called up at the expiration of the period which the amount of wages represented in weeks at the sustenance rates he is entitled to receive.

In addition to relief in the form of sustenance, assistance is afforded by employment on unemployment relief works undertaken by governmental departments and various public authorities, including charitable institutions, municipal councils, sewerage authorities and waterworks trusts.

Under existing unemployment relief work conditions, men upon whose earnings other persons are ordinarily dependent for support, receive employment for 48 hours each week for eleven weeks if they are unable to return to their homes each night, and 44 hours each week for eight weeks, if they are able to return to their homes each night. Men upon whose earnings no other persons are ordinarily dependent for support receive 24 hours work each week, for twelve weeks if camped out, and for eight weeks if they are able to return to their homes each night.

The great bulk of these workers are employed on works of classes which are ordinarily governed by the provisions of the Australian Workers' Union (Construction) Award No. 70 of 1929. The rate of pay for such workers employed on relief works is the lowest base wage prescribed in the Award, viz., 11s. per day, plus the prescribed margins for work requiring more than the ordinary skill, and in addition men camped out receive a camping-out allowance of 1s. for each day in respect of which they are required to hold themselves in readiness for work.

(iii) *Queensland*.—The Intermittent Relief Scheme, which is operative in all the larger towns of the State, provides work through Local Authorities and Government Departments for all persons eligible to draw food relief. Destitute persons in centres where Intermittent Relief work is not operating draw food relief. The classification of the family units and amounts allotted thereto are shown in the following table:—

Weekly Ration Scale, Family Units, Number of Work Days and Total Amount of Pay as from 15th September, 1933.

Weekly Ration Scale, if not on Relief Work.	Family Unit.	Work Days.	Total Amount of Pay when Work Provided.
s. d.			s. d.
10 0	One person ..	..	13 6
14 6	Man and wife ..	..	20 3
18 0	Man, wife and 1 child ..	..	27 0
21 6	Man, wife and 2 children ..	2	27 0
25 0	Man, wife and 3 children ..	2	33 9
28 6	Man, wife and 4 children ..	2½	40 6
32 0	Man, wife and 5 children ..	3	40 6
35 6	Man, wife and 6 children ..	3½	47 3
39 0	Man, wife and 7 children ..	4	54 0
42 6 (maxi.)	Man, wife and 8 children ..	4	54 0
6 0	Single man, woman, Widower or Widow ..	..	..
13 0	Woman and 1 child ..	..	..
16 6	Woman and 2 children ..	..	..
20 0	Woman and 3 children ..	..	..
23 6	Woman and 4 children ..	..	..
27 0	Woman and 5 children ..	..	..
30 6	Woman and 6 children ..	..	..
34 0	Woman and 7 children ..	..	..
37 6	Woman and 8 children ..	..	..
41 0	Woman and 9 children or more ..	..	..

(a) Or widower plus one additional child to those scheduled.

The above rates of pay, when work is provided, are increased in the northern and western parts of the State by the addition of the parities provided in the basic wage declaration.

(iv) *South Australia.*—Food relief is controlled by the Unemployment Relief Council.

The approximate value of food relief orders for the various family units is as follows :—

Family Unit.	Per Week.
	s. d.
Single person	5 3
Man and wife	10 6

For each child in the home, the following values are granted, viz. :—

13 years and over	5 3
Over 9 years and under 13	5 0
,, 6 ,,, ,,, 9	4 4
,, 3 ,,, ,,, 6	4 2
,, 1 ,,, ,,, 3	3 5

Married men are granted 1 cwt. of firewood weekly—an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per week being allowed during the winter months. Infants not naturally fed are supplied with fresh milk and special foods.

Recipients of relief in several districts in the State work out the value of their rations, and to this is added a subsidy ranging from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. The rationees receive a subsidy in cash and, in some instances, the ration value in cash; while in others, they receive a cash subsidy and the ordinary rations. The rate of pay for these workers is not varied from the Basic Wage or the Award Rate applying to the particular class of work being undertaken.

There are no persons engaged in established relief works in this State. Relief works generally have been undertaken with funds made available to this State from Federal Grants. The work undertaken is mostly maintenance and road work in the various districts, and has been carried out under the supervision of local governing bodies.

(v) *Western Australia*.—Relief is granted to unemployed married men at the rate of 7s. per member of the family per week, with a maximum amount of 49s. per week, of which 2s. in cash is paid in respect of each 7s. Children over fourteen years of age are not eligible. Single men are given part-time employment at Arbitration rates enabling them to earn at the rate of 30s. per week. If incapable of work, meal tickets are provided and the men are billeted in approved lodging houses. Single girls and women receive food relief to the value of 7s. per week.

From the 1st August, 1933, employment upon relief works has been on a rotary basis, which provides four weeks' full-time work followed by further full-time work equivalent in value to that of the periods of sustenance, set out in Column "B" hereunder, and, since 11th March, 1935, in the case of the first three groups, by still further full-time work, as indicated in Column "C".

Rate of Sustenance per week. (a)	Period of Rotation.	Employment on Relief Work.		
		Full-time work.(b)	Further full-time work (b) equivalent to value of the under-mentioned.	Further full-time work (b) additional to "B," to value of—
		"A."	"B."	"C."
s. d.	weeks.	weeks.	weeks' sustenance.	s. d.
14 0	11	4	7	82 6
21 0	10	4	6	40 0
28 0	9	4	5	27 0
35 0	8	4	4	—
42 0	7	4	3	—
49 0	7	4	3	—

(a) Starting with a married couple each successive rate represents the addition of one child.
(b) At Arbitration rates.

Note.—After completion of "A," "B" and "C," no further work or sustenance is available until the elapse of the rotation periods shown, dating from commencement of "A".

(vi) Tasmania.—The following scale of sustenance rates came into operation on 30th July, 1935:—

Family Unit.	Cities and Suburbs.			Country Districts.(a)		
	Sustenance.	Sustenance Work.		Sustenance.	Sustenance Work.	
	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.
Single person	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Married couple	10 0	9½	13 4	10 0	8½	12 2
" " with 1 child ..	18 0	17	24 5	14 0	11½	16 0
" " " 2 children	21 3	20	28 9	17 0	14½	20 3
" " " 3 "	24 6	23	33 0	20 0	17½	24 5
" " " 4 "	27 9	26	37 4	23 0	20½	28 3
" " " 5 "	31 0	29	41 8	26 0	23	32 1
" " " 6 "	34 3	32	46 0	29 0	26	36 3
" " " 7 "	37 6	35	50 4	32 0	29	40 5
" " " 8 "	40 9	38	54 8	35 0	31	42 3
" " " 9 "	44 0	41	58 11	35 0	31	42 3
			58 11	35 0	31	42 3

(a) Excluding Glenorchy and Clarence which are treated as suburbs of Hobart.

NOTE.—When work for sustenance is performed payment is made in cash. When no work is performed sustenance orders on the various storekeepers are issued to the men.

Arrangements are made with Municipal Councils whereby men in receipt of sustenance perform a certain number of hours work each week and receive payment in cash. The Council is reimbursed the wages paid by submitting a claim to the Social Services Department. The work to be provided by such Councils to be in addition to that which would ordinarily be undertaken. The Councils not to reduce the annual votes for works because of the extra items, also not to displace any permanent employees. The men to be employed at the basic rate of pay, for a sufficient number of hours each week to cover the amount of sustenance authorized by the Department. The Councils to provide supervision, tools and equipment; also material required for the work.

(vii) Federal Capital Territory.—The original practice of granting rations was changed to a scheme of payment of the equivalent cash to that previously received in food value. The scale of sustenance per week, and the earnings under the scheme now in operation are shown below:—

Family Unit.	Scale of Sustenance per week.	Maximum Earnings Allowed.*	
		s. d.	s. d.
Single person	6 5	34 0
Man and wife	9 11	80 0
Man, wife and one child	15 10	80 0
Man, wife and 2 or 3 children	20 9	104 0
Man, wife and 4 or 5 children	24 6	126 0(a)
Man, wife and 6 children	24 11	172 0
Man, wife and 7 children	28 3	195 0
Man, wife and 8 children	28 8	218 0

* Per period of four weeks.

(a) 149s. for 5 children.

The earnings are taken over a period of four weeks, and no relief is granted when they exceed the amounts mentioned during such period taken as a whole.

The scheme for the alleviation of distress from unemployment in the Territory has, since 1st October, 1934, been based on an average allotment of relief work of one week in two for married men, and one week in four for single men. The allotment is made irrespective of the sizes of families, the differences in domestic conditions as regards individuals being remedied by the scheme of graduated income standards and ration scale. Additional funds occasionally make it possible to increase the ratios mentioned above.

(viii) *Northern Territory*.—Rations are issued only to sick persons, women and children, and to the aged and infirm. Married men are required to perform work to the value of 25s. (approximately 1½ days) per week and single men to the value of 15s. (approximately 1 day) per week. Relief is restricted to persons who were residing continuously in the Territory for three years prior to the date of application. Concessions are granted in regard to such matters as hospital treatment, burials, fares out of Territory, repatriation of aged Chinese, &c.

(ix) *Summary for all States and Territories*.—The following is a summary of the foregoing rates of unemployment relief in all States and Territories for the "family units" shown:—

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

Summary of Rates Operative in the various States and Territories. I. Sustenance Rates (for work).

(PER WEEK.)

State.	Single Man.	Married Man.	Married Man and—		
			One Child.	Two Children.	Three* Children.
New South Wales ..	12 0	20 6	25 8(a)	27 4(a)	30 9(a)
Victoria ..	16 0(b)	28 0	30 6(c)	33 0(c)	35 6(c)
Queensland ..	13 6	20 3	27 0(d)	27 0(d)	33 9(d)
South Australia (e) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Australia ..	30 0	42 0(f)	47 2(f)	53 8(f)	57 7(f)
Tasmania ..	13 4	24 5	28 9	33 0	37 4
Northern Territory ..	15 0	25 0	..	..	..
Federal Capital Territory	21 0	42 0	42 0(g)	42 0(g)	42 0(g)

* Similarly graduated scales (up to fixed maxima) for larger families.

(a) Where unemployed children of 15 to 20 years in family, an additional 8s. per week.

(b) Single employable male 21 or over, member of family in receipt of sustenance—10s.

(c) 2s. 6d. extra for each unemployed male dependent child 16–20 years, or each unemployed female child or dependent 16 years or over residing with applicant provided value of sustenance does not exceed 50s. per week.

(d) Or widower and additional child to those shown.

(e) See note (d) to Table II.

(f) Work on rotational basis of eleven weeks, and rates represent average payments per week.

(g) Graduated income scale "for sustenance" permits of increased payments for larger families.

II. Sustenance Rates (without work.)

(PER WEEK.)

State.	Single Man.	Married Man.	Married Man and—		
			One Child.	Two Children.	Three* Children.
New South Wales ..	6 6	10 9	16 9	19 9	22 9
Victoria ..	10 0(a)	17 0(b)	19 6(b)	22 0(b)	24 6(b)
Queensland ..	10 0	14 6(c)	18 0(c)	21 6(c)	25 0(c)
South Australia (d) ..	5 3	10 6	14 0(e)	14 10(e)	15 6(e)
Western Australia ..	(f)	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0
Tasmania ..	10 0	18 0	21 3	24 6	27 9
Northern Territory ..	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Federal Capital Territory	6 5	9 11	15 10	20 9	20 9

* Similarly graduated scales (up to fixed maxima) for larger families.

(a) Unemployables residing with those unable to support—6s.

(b) See note (e) to Table I. Unemployables 8s, less than rates shown.

(c) Or Widower and additional child to those shown.

(d) Recipients work out value of rations (at Arbitration rates) to which is added subsidy ranging from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent.

(e) Rates vary according to ages of children.

(f) Meal tickets provided and billeted in approved lodging houses if incapable of work.

(g) Rations only issued to sick persons, women and children.

9. **Unemployment Relief Funds.**—(i) **Commonwealth.**—The Commonwealth Government made available to the States in 1929–30 from the Federal Aid Roads Account the sum of £1,000,000, appropriated by Act No. 55 of 1930, for the relief of unemployment; and further supplemented this amount by £750,000 in 1930–31; £304,000 in 1931–32. The *Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Act*, No. 9 of 1932, authorized the raising of money to the amount of £1,800,000 for assisting the States in the relief of unemployment. The money was to be free of interest, and the amounts allotted to the States were as follows:—New South Wales, £600,000; Victoria, £475,000; Queensland, £310,000; South Australia, £195,000; Western Australia, £145,000; Tasmania, £75,000. The payments were conditional on the expenditure being on approved reproductive works, and on the States providing equivalent amounts. The required sum was borrowed by the Commonwealth from the Commonwealth Bank, and the States borrowed £1,200,000 from the same source, making a total of £3,000,000 available for the purpose indicated. The amount of £600,000 granted to New South Wales was distributed by the Commonwealth and was not subject to the £1 for £1 condition. In December, 1932, the Government allocated a further £100,000 to the States' for expenditure on Commonwealth works, in order to mitigate the condition of the workless at the Christmas season; £300,000 (from Loans) in 1933–34. For the year 1934–35, the expenditure from Revenue was £161,000. During 1934–35 the *Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act*, No. 66 of 1934 was passed appropriating moneys for assisting the States in the re-employment of men, by means of public works and assistance to the metalliferous mining industry. This Act was amended by Act No. 2 of 1935 to include assistance in connexion with forestry works.

The amounts appropriated for the States by the *Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act 1934-35* were—

State.	For Public Works.	For Metalliferous Mining.	For Forestry.	Total.
New South Wales	350,000	42,500	50,000	442,500
Victoria	225,000	50,000	100,000	375,000
Queensland	125,000	70,000	30,000	225,000
South Australia	125,000	33,500	17,000	175,500
Western Australia	125,000	62,000	100,000	287,000
Tasmania	50,000	25,750	25,000	100,750
Total	1,000,000	283,750	322,000	1,605,750

The Grants to the States for mining are subject to £1 for £1 contribution in respect of part thereof, and the grants for forestry are subject to each State (except South Australia and Tasmania) spending an amount equivalent to the sum received from the Commonwealth.

In addition to assistance to the States, the *Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act 1934-35* appropriated the following amounts for direct expenditure by the Commonwealth—

	£
On Public Works	400,000
In assistance to the metallurgical mining industry	50,000
For Forestry works	9,000

(ii) *New South Wales*.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Fund in this State during the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 were as follow:—

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£	
1930-31	4,377,835	..	4,357,085	
1931-32	6,042,256	..	6,105,452	
1932-33	6,736,923*	..	3,995,362	
1933-34	5,274,475*	..	1,907,563	
1934-35 (Estd.)	5,289,189*	..	1,351,676	

* Represent receipts from Special Income and Wages Tax, repayment of Advances, &c., from which family endowment allowances and expenditure on other social services are also met.

(iii) *Victoria*.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure from the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£	
1930-31	1,234,462	..	1,339,240	
1931-32	1,622,400	..	1,625,460	
1932-33	1,730,867	..	1,569,356	
1933-34	1,615,371	..	1,766,872	
1934-35	1,685,298	..	1,898,132	

(iv) *Queensland*.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 were as follow:—

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
		£		£
1930-31	..	702,640	..	700,112
1931-32	..	1,089,645	..	1,200,674
1932-33	..	1,806,010	..	1,771,111
1933-34	..	1,967,942	..	1,903,888
1934-35	..	2,425,917	..	1,674,393

In addition to the above, the Queensland Unemployment Insurance Fund, which is maintained by the joint contributions from employers, workers, and Government, provides moneys for the relief of the unemployed. In 1934-35 the expenditure from the Fund was £401,687, of which £386,478 represented sustenance payments.

(v) *South Australia*.—There is no special unemployment taxation in this State. The moneys required for the relief of unemployment are provided from General Revenue. In addition the Minister may issue licences to charitable organizations to raise money for the relief of unemployment in their districts. The total expenditure on Unemployment Relief (excluding Children's Welfare and Public Relief) during 1930-31 was £716,244; during 1931-32, £852,059; during 1932-33, £622,331; during 1933-34, £534,418; and during 1934-35, £483,436.*

(vi) *Western Australia*.—Special unemployment taxation is not levied in this State. Amounts required for sustenance and general relief of destitution are provided by the Government from Consolidated Revenue. In 1930-31 sustenance payments amounted to £436,146 and expenditure on relief works to £149,455, and in 1931-32, expenditure on sustenance was £643,996 and on relief works £1,202,547. In 1932-33 expenditure on sustenance amounted to £346,956 (of which £149,833 was for sustenance work) and on reproductive relief work to £1,183,864. In 1933-34 the expenditure from Revenue was £232,192, representing £176,203 for rations and lodging; £49,239 on sustenance work; £2,274 for grants to institutions; and £4,476 on firewood and miscellaneous; and on reproductive relief work, £1,884,897. In 1934-35 the expenditure from Revenue amounted to £72,497, consisting of £52,748 for rations and lodgings; £16,195 on sustenance work; £481 for grants to institutions; and £3,073 on firewood and miscellaneous; and the expenditure on reproductive relief work was £2,077,326.

(vii) *Tasmania*.—Receipts for the relief of unemployment are now obtained from a special tax and a tax on wages, the amount received in 1933-34 being £215,000; and in 1934-35, £255,452. The amounts expended during the last five years on relief work and sustenance for the unemployed and the receipts over the same period are as follow:—

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
		£		£
1930-31	51,800
1931-32	70,000
1932-33	69,892
1933-34	..	215,000	..	168,350
1934-35	..	255,452	..	210,491§

§ Estimated.

* Expenditure by Public Relief Department on Sustenance to Destitute, probably also Unemployment Relief during 1934-35, £119,445, in addition £11,686 was spent in sustenance for children under Part II., Division III., Maintenance Act.

The amount of £210,491 estimated for 1934-35 consists of £76,810 for relief work and £133,681 for sustenance (wages and provisions).

(viii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—There is no special taxation for the relief of unemployment, but the Commonwealth Government credited a Trust Fund with £15,000 at the end of 1931-32, in addition to meeting its ordinary obligations for relief from revenue, special loans, &c. The expenditure in 1932-33 amounted to £67,580, and a substantial amount of relief was also provided from the Additions-New Works Estimates as well as the General Maintenance Estimates. The expenditure in 1933-34 amounted to £2,738 on the alleviation of distress including ration relief and £1,473 on relief works, but in addition the ordinary revenue and loan votes for Additions, New Works, Buildings, etc., provided work for the unemployed, but the amount spent in this was not readily available. The corresponding expenditure in 1934-35 was £2,405 and £17,719 respectively.

(ix) *Northern Territory*.—Special funds are provided for unemployment relief in the estimates of expenditure for the Territory. The expenditure in 1932-33 was £10,828, and for 1933-34, £7,324; while for 1934-35 it amounted to £3,678.

(x) *Loan Expenditure*.—In addition to expenditure from ordinary revenue, a large amount was also expended in the various States from Loan funds, but owing to the complication of moneys being advanced by the Commonwealth to the States; expenditure by the Commonwealth in the States; and the difficulty of stating the extent to which the ordinary Loan programmes of the States relieved unemployment, it is almost impossible to publish satisfactory figures for the past five years, 1930-31 to 1934-35. In 1934-35, the Commonwealth Loan Appropriations amounted to £3,919,000, which includes the grants to States for Works, Mining and Forestry, amounting to £1,605,750, referred to in (i) *ante*. The Gross Loan Expenditure on Works, &c., by the States amounted to £23,819,000, but the most that can be claimed for such expenditure in connexion with the relief of unemployment is that had it been curtailed on the grounds of financial stringency, unemployment would undoubtedly have been greater.

10. Numbers in Receipt of Sustenance.—The number of persons in receipt of unemployment relief in its various forms cannot be accurately determined, but the following statement shows the "family" units* in receipt of or working for sustenance in the various States at the 30th June, 1935:—

State.					
New South Wales	..	..	..	67,083	
Victoria	..	..	..	25,703	
Queensland	..	..	..	27,773	
South Australia	..	..	..	13,173	
Western Australia	..	..	..	857	
Tasmania	..	..	..	1,882	
Northern Territory	..	..	..	82	
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	..	680	
Total	..	..	..	137,233	

* The figures are exclusive of dependants, as complete figures are not available for all States and Territories.

In addition to the above, large numbers of workers were engaged on "relief" works, mostly on a "rotational" system, either directly employed by the various governments or through local government authorities. As the cost was made a charge against the ordinary votes for works and services and loan appropriations, it has not been possible to secure satisfactory information in regard to the actual numbers involved.

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. General.—There is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment. Information in regard to these Bureaux was published in Labour Report, No. 19. Details were given concerning systems of registration of applicants for employment, selection of applicants for vacant positions, granting sustenance and food relief, and other matters. In Labour Report No. 20, particulars relating to the organization of the State Free Labour Bureaux in the several States were given.

The work of the State Employment Bureaux greatly increased in 1930 owing to the abnormal amount of unemployment. The peak number of applications for work was, however, received in the first quarter of 1931. Skilled and semi-skilled workers, who in the past had not availed themselves of the services of the Bureaux, registered for relief work, as there was little prospect of employment in their usual occupations. Special legislation in 1930 for the relief of unemployment provided that registration at the Bureaux was essential before relief work or sustenance could be obtained, and resulted in increased registrations for employment.

2. Applications and Positions Filled.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers received at the State Free Labour Bureaux in the various States in the years 1930 to 1934. The number of positions to which workpeople were sent is also shown. The figures relating to applications for employment received do not, however, necessarily represent the number of individuals applying for employment, since the same persons may apply more than once in the twelve months:—

State Free Employment Bureaux—Summary, Australia.

Year.		Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
1930	.. .. ..	668,506	143,219	154,923
1931	.. .. ..	838,481	104,353	129,451
1932	.. .. ..	741,224	124,553	137,044
1933	.. .. ..	671,175	183,952	192,772
1934	.. .. ..	548,270	142,854	153,176

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

3. Details for each State.—The next table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State in the year 1934:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, 1934.

State.		Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received.	Positions filled.
New South Wales ..	..	121,656	94,236	92,158
Victoria ..	..	59,914	10,246	10,246
Queensland ..	..	140,146	27,591	27,591
South Australia ..	..	199,756	4,379	4,379
Western Australia ..	..	14,287	6,402	6,452
Tasmania ..	..	12,511	(a)	12,350
Total ..	..	548,270	142,854(b)	153,176

(a) Particulars not available. (b) Exclusive of Tasmania.

4. Details in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives details for the years 1933 and 1934 in industrial groups:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia.

Industrial Group.	1933.			1934.		
	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
I. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber Workers, etc. ..	7,078	879	901	6,013	656	706
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	22,335	1,079	1,596	19,324	962	1,288
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	6,523	898	1,278	5,298	721	985
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	5,135	3,080	3,124	4,038	2,434	2,360
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	1,307	66	79	1,071	49	65
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6,432	2,581	3,007	5,360	2,814	2,568
VII. Building ..	45,812	5,868	7,854	38,755	4,999	6,467
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	2,995	873	922	2,447	651	713
IX. Rail and Tram Services ..	187,605	12,397	12,508	150,589	9,702	9,604
X. Other Land Transport ..	7,752	5,838	5,853	6,391	4,456	4,764
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	361	133	139	301	103	107
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc. ..	30,126	15,763	16,012	25,709	12,342	12,944
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	19,031	8,193	8,245	16,956	6,330	6,049
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	328,683	125,404	131,255	266,018	96,635	104,556
Total ..	671,175	183,052	192,772	548,270	142,854	153,176

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in States which do not adopt this practice. Moreover, special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of the workers sent to employment by State Employment Bureaux in 1934 were unskilled men, the number of general labourers and miscellaneous workers (Group XIV.) being 104,556, or 68 per cent., of the total number provided with work. Domestic workers (Group XIII.), and pastoral and agricultural labourers (Group XII.), were sent to employment in comparatively large numbers during the year. The number of skilled workers for whom positions were found was not large. As a general rule skilled workers do not register at the Bureaux until they have exhausted the usual avenues for obtaining employment. The majority of the workers who apply are unskilled, although skilled workers when they find that there is no employment in their own trade register for unskilled work, and for this reason the above does not represent an unimpeachable picture of the relative position of unemployment in the various industrial groups.

5. Quarterly Applications for Employment.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment registered in each State in each of the quarters specified. A marked increase in the number of registrations occurred in 1930 and 1931. In the four quarters of 1929 the number of applications for employment remained fairly constant, but in the succeeding quarters the depressed state of trade and industry was shown by the increasing numbers of workpeople registering at the Bureaux for employment and sustenance. The number of registrations increased in each quarter of 1930 and reached its peak in the first quarter of 1931.

State Free Employment Bureaux—Registrations for Employment.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	All States.
1930.							
1st Quarter	27,715	10,180	29,120	22,009	5,263	1,111	95,398
2nd "	51,769	31,085	29,697	29,101	7,926	1,785	151,363
3rd "	82,575	32,506	28,310	43,389	14,364	5,178	206,922
4th "	88,069	34,085	35,665	48,832	5,229	3,543	215,423
1931.							
1st Quarter	84,242	36,344	40,957	62,269	6,008	3,727	233,547
2nd "	70,344	34,589	32,037	69,144	5,068	2,927	214,109
3rd "	60,367	26,140	23,981	72,307	10,937	2,501	202,233
4th "	54,899	21,021	30,744	74,029	4,507	3,392	188,592
1932.							
1st Quarter	59,723	23,458	38,637	69,349	6,154	3,905	201,286
2nd "	36,135	22,693	33,671	72,066	8,774	3,691	177,030
3rd "	44,983	17,447	35,785	72,924	21,866	3,567	166,572
4th "	32,850	17,724	37,141	63,328	12,529	2,824	166,396
1933.							
1st Quarter	59,347	21,543	34,619	61,123	..	2,151	..
2nd "	52,516	23,386	30,503	60,872	..	2,576	..
3rd "	42,458	23,071	28,400	61,299	..	2,598	..
4th "	36,747	16,573	28,905	54,286	..	2,260	..
1934.							
1st Quarter	35,583	16,956	39,429	52,328	..	2,471	..
2nd "	33,917	15,594	32,347	51,072	..	3,078	..
3rd "	29,892	13,143	30,102	50,552	..	3,676	..
4th "	22,264	14,221	38,268	45,804	..	3,286	..

§ 4. Industrial Accidents.

I. Source of Information.—The following tables have been compiled from monthly and quarterly returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports

issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.

2. Number of Accidents Reported.—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1930 to 1934:—

Industrial Accident.—Number, 1930 to 1934.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1930 .. 51	10	15	1	20	7	104
	1931 .. 41	14	5	6	18	8	92
	1932 .. 56	9	8	3	21	6	103
	1933 .. 54	17	9	2	26	8	116
	1934 .. 55	24	13	1	33	7	133
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1930 .. (a) 5,586	531	230	219	349	79	6,994
	1931 .. , 4,307	598	278	182	430	54	5,649
	1932 .. , 4,615	441	235	123	392	93	5,899
	1933 .. , 5,337	558	232	134	501	76	6,898
	1934 .. , 5,696	720	479	117	939	136	8,087

(a) *Vide* remarks below.

In 1934, deaths from industrial accidents exceeded those for the previous year in all States with the exception of South Australia and Tasmania. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, but decreased in South Australia.

The large number of accidents recorded in New South Wales during recent years was due to an amendment of the Act which provided that all accidents which prevented workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. Figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. Further, the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

3. Accidents in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1934.

Industrial Accidents.—Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1934.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days. (b)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	6	459
II. Engineering, etc. ..	5	1,214
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	1	691
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	5	481
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	1	282
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	8	1,659
VII. Building and Scaffolding ..	2	19
VIII. Mining ..	(a) 103	(a) 3,083
IX. Lifts ..	1	8
X. Miscellaneous ..	1	191
Total ..	133	8,087

(a) Includes accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works as follows:—6 fatal, 1,463 non-fatal in New South Wales, 1 non-fatal in Western Australia and 1 fatal in Tasmania.

(b) *Vide* remarks above.

The largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining and allied industries, the percentage being 77 for fatal and 40 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

Two fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding, and one death resulted from lift accidents. Twenty-six fatal, and 4,786 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, and 1,214 of the total occurred in the engineering and metal-working group.

4. Mining Accidents.—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, except as regards accidents occurring in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments, and in regard to accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works to Inspectors of Factories in each State in the year 1934.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1934.(a)

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
2. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	I	3	..	6	2	12
Falls of Ground ..	8	3	4	..	6	I	22
" Falling down shafts, etc. ..	2	2	I	..	5	..	10
Other Accidents ..	I	..	I	..	8	..	10
3. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	2	I	..	..	I	..	4
Other Accidents ..	6	..	..	..	3	..	9
5. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	6	..	I	..	I	2	10
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc.	..	6	..	I	3	..	10
COAL MINES.							
2. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	I	..	..	..	I
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12
Other Accidents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	40	I3	I1	I	33
						5	103

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

(b) Inclusive of 6 accidents in New South Wales and 1 in Tasmania reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1934—continued.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total. (b)
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
i. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	2	I	4	I	13	..	21
" " Falls of Ground ..	7	I	7	I	15	8	39
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	6	2	..	..	25	I	34
Other Accidents ..	..	10	..	114	504	67	695
ii. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	3	I	5	..	9	2	20
Other Accidents ..	..	11	2	21	10	19	158
iii. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	1,465	..	73	75	33	3	1,649
iv. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc.	..	..	7	..	3	2	..
COAL MINES.							
i. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	11	5	40	..	49	..	13
Other Accidents ..	22	2	92	..	154	4	117
Other Accidents ..	..	13	..	..	..	..	265
ii. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion ..	2	I	..	..	2	..	5
Other Accidents ..	..	7	..	16	31	I	55
Total	..	..	1,559	23	373	90	932
						106	3,083

(a) Complete reports not available. (b) Inclusive of 1,464 accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

Sixty-seven fatal mining accidents occurred below ground in Australia during the year, as compared with 16 above ground. Fatal accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in 1934 numbered 9, as against 67 in metalliferous mines, 16 in coal mines and 10 in quarries and brick and clay pits. The total number of non-fatal accidents reported by Mines Departments and Inspectors of Factories in connexion with batteries, ore-dressing, smelting, etc., was 1,649. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,184 and above ground 238. Twelve non-fatal accidents occurred in quarries and brick and clay pits.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. General.—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at present, and its development since the year 1929. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in regard to the supply of information.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1930 to 1934. Particulars for the years 1912 to 1929 will be found in preceding issues of the Labour Report.

2. Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1930 to 1934.
—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1930 to 1934:—

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'itory.	F.C.T.	Total.	Aust.
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NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS.

1930..	190	151	107	106	127	82	4	13	780	4362
1931..	189	150	107	110	129	78	4	13	780	4362
1932..	189	151	107	110	129	78	4	13	781	4361
1933..	183	149	107	109	128	80	4	15	775	4356
1934..	185	149	106	109	128	79	4	15	775	4355

NUMBER OF BRANCHES.

1930..	598	410	319	173	190	71	..	..	1,761	b2,179
1931..	585	408	318	171	183	70	..	..	1,735	b2,153
1932..	583	406	319	171	185	71	..	..	1,735	b2,155
1933..	580	406	320	177	188	78	..	..	1,749	b2,168
1934..	579	406	323	183	188	77	..	1	1,757	b2,177

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

1930..	342,092	229,322	141,925	63,318	60,243	16,831	984	1,042	855,757	855,757
1931..	314,827	203,956	123,050	57,082	52,234	16,150	802	905	769,006	769,006
1932..	313,160	196,989	110,055	54,109	50,100	14,699	769	890	740,831	740,831
1933..	302,024	195,089	121,331	54,197	51,399	13,630	706	1,022	739,398	739,398
1934..	312,639	193,877	129,358	55,120	54,195	13,510	825	1,043	762,567	762,567

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.(d)

1930..	c3.2	c4.8	c8.2	c8.9	c5.3	c2.2	c0.5	c13.7	c5.0	c5.0
1931..	c8.0	c11.1	c13.3	c9.9	c13.3	c4.1	c18.5	c13.1	c10.1	c10.1
1932..	c0.5	c3.4	c10.6	c5.2	c4.0	c9.2	c4.1	c1.7	c3.7	c3.7
1933..	c3.6	c1.0	c0.2	0.2	2.5	c7.3	c8.2	c4.8	c0.2	c0.2
1934..	3.5	0.7	0.6	1.7	5.4	c0.9	c6.9	2.1	3.1	3.1

(a) Allowing for interstate duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and interstate groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see following remarks). (b) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of interstate unions, but also head State branches of interstate unions. (c) Decrease. (d) On preceding year.

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations, viz.:—(i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the interstate; and (iv) the Australasian or international.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (see last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of interstate and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a Branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making due allowance for this duplication.

3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1930 to 1934.—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1930 to 1934. In previous Reports it was pointed out that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period 1918 to 1920, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia.

Industrial Groups.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
NUMBER OF UNIONS(a).					
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	4	4	4	4	4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	22	22	22	22	22
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	32	34	34	34	32
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	12	12	12	11	11
V. Books, Printing, etc.	9	10	10	10	9
VI. Other Manufacturing	41	38	37	37	36
VII. Building	28	28	28	28	28
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	14	13	13	13	14
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	30	29	29	29	29
X. Other Land Transport	5	4	4	4	4
XI. Shipping, etc.	26	24	24	22	22
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	3	4	4	4	6
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	15	15	16	16	15
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	20	19	19	19	19
(ii) Public Service	45	46	45	45	45
(iii) Retail and Wholesale	7	7	7	7	7
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage, and Labouring	13	13	13	12	11
(v) Other Miscellaneous	36	40	40	39	41
Total	3626	3626	3616	3566	3556

(a) Allowing for interstate duplication.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia—continued.

Industrial Groups.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	30,944	26,700	27,054	27,164	25,886
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	79,081	74,316	72,883	69,244	73,363
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	71,437	63,582	61,183	62,103	65,663
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	50,625	47,707	51,154	50,173	56,484
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	19,822	18,703	18,128	18,113	18,285
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	44,742	42,553	40,578	42,577	43,720
VII. Building ..	59,629	52,041	52,582	52,936	53,140
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	42,405	36,037	32,846	30,166	35,560
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	106,968	92,292	91,889	90,521	91,035
X. Other Land Transport ..	18,211	17,595	17,158	16,408	13,560
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	38,050	36,039	32,994	32,691	29,363
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	43,639	28,668	21,237	20,997	22,599
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	25,504	23,611	20,993	20,849	19,585
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical ..	31,140	30,223	28,420	27,884	33,947
(ii) Public Service ..	81,275	81,395	80,889	79,809	77,365
(iii) Retail and Wholesale ..	28,859	26,630	24,983	26,426	29,009
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and Labouring ..	41,027	32,541	30,639	30,261	32,482
(▼) Other Miscellaneous ..	42,399	38,374	35,221	41,076	40,515
Total	855,757	769,006	740,831	739,398	762,567

4. Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members and Percentage to Total Employees.—(i) *States 1934.* The census of 1921 showed the percentage of male and female employees (*i.e.*, persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December, 1934, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year was obtained. These figures will, naturally, be subject to modification when the necessary particulars have been compiled from the census of 1933.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions; (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations; and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of the year 1934. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has been added to show the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age.

Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members, and Percentage to Total Employees, 1934.

Particulars.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'tory.	Aus- tralia.
MALES.								
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	558,582	377,864	199,032	117,731	96,245	41,887	1,814	1,393,155
No. of Members of Unions ..	273,471	154,011	106,346	48,531	46,971	11,241	799	641,370
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees ..	49.0	40.8	53.4	41.2	48.8	26.8	44.0	46.0
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	100,046	68,204	36,676	23,501	16,112	8,971	172	253,682
FEMALES.								
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	136,363	120,721	45,911	29,272	20,706	10,105	177	363,255
No. of Members of Unions ..	40,211	41,866	23,012	6,589	7,224	2,269	26	121,197
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees ..	29.5	34.7	50.1	22.5	34.9	22.5	14.7	33.4
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	60,352	49,117	20,684	14,353	9,513	4,786	58	158,863
TOTAL.								
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	694,945	498,585	244,943	147,003	116,951	51,992	1,991	1,756,410
No. of Members of Unions ..	313,682	195,877	129,358	55,120	54,195	13,510	825	762,567
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees ..	45.1	39.3	52.9	37.5	46.3	20.0	41.4	43.4
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	160,398	117,321	57,360	37,854	25,625	13,757	230	412,545

(a) Inclusive of Federal Capital Territory.

(ii) *Australia*.—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1930 to 1934 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members and Percentage to Total Employees—Australia.

Particulars.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
MALES.					
Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	1,313,000	1,321,000	1,330,000	1,344,290	1,393,155
Number of Members of Unions ..	735,767	656,105	630,688	626,266	641,370
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees ..	56.0	49.7	47.4	46.6	46.0
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	243,400	244,850	246,500	249,010	253,682
FEMALES.					
Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	311,600	314,600	317,250	321,500	363,255
Number of Members of Unions ..	119,990	112,901	110,143	113,132	121,197
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees ..	38.5	35.9	34.7	35.2	33.4
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	137,500	138,870	139,980	141,960	158,863
TOTAL.					
Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	1,624,600	1,635,600	1,647,250	1,665,790	1,756,410
Number of Members of Unions ..	855,757	769,006	740,831	739,398	762,567
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees ..	52.7	47.0	45.0	44.4	43.4
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	380,900	383,720	386,480	390,970	412,545

5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1930 to 1934.—The following table shows the number and membership of all

trade unions in Australia for the years 1930 to 1934 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted once only:—

Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5,000 and under 10,000.	2,000 and under 5,000.	1,000 and under 2,000.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
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NUMBER OF UNIONS.

1930 ..	28	8	39	41	43	33	30	48	35	57	362
1931 ..	26	10	35	42	51	29	23	51	36	59	362
1932 ..	23	14	38	38	47	30	24	50	34	63	361
1933 ..	23	15	38	37	46	30	26	52	30	59	356
1934 ..	25	10	41	37	45	32	24	47	35	59	355

MEMBERSHIP.

1930 ..	543,235	57,939	133,496	58,476	31,726	12,786	7,030	7,007	2,485	1,577	855,757
1931 ..	454,636	69,163	121,659	58,616	36,779	11,052	5,485	7,470	2,364	1,582	769,006
1932 ..	392,095	102,843	128,801	53,784	34,331	11,410	6,269	7,189	2,477	1,632	740,831
1933 ..	394,974	108,667	123,604	49,399	33,779	11,539	6,341	7,400	2,223	1,472	739,308
1934 ..	441,675	71,012	130,263	51,954	32,841	12,330	5,651	6,468	2,828	1,543	762,567

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.

1930 ..	63.5	6.8	15.6	6.8	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
1931 ..	59.1	9.0	15.8	7.6	4.8	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
1932 ..	54.9	13.9	17.4	7.3	4.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
1933 ..	53.4	14.7	16.7	6.7	4.5	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
1934 ..	57.9	9.3	17.9	6.8	4.4	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1930 to 1934. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 76 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members has considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 279.

6. Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of interstate or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include interstate unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

Interstate or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership.

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.	
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.(a)		
Number of Unions	1930 ..	18	15	16	19	43	111
	1931 ..	19	14	18	23	41	113
	1932 ..	21	12	19	23	41	116
	1933 ..	20	12	19	21	43	115
	1934 ..	20	14	16	22	42	114
Number of Members	1930 ..	24,699	63,103	99,861	183,309	357,469	728,441
	1931 ..	23,992	59,110	93,736	178,712	290,457	646,007
	1932 ..	31,950	43,491	92,518	182,540	261,833	612,334
	1933 ..	31,792	33,609	99,293	183,227	264,319	612,240
	1934 ..	32,521	40,978	99,762	191,157	280,283	644,701

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Federal Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 114 in 1934, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 85 per cent. during the same period.

7. Central Labour Organizations.—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith in each State at the end of the years 1930 to 1934.

Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Branch Unions Affiliated.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.Ter.	F.C.T.	Total.
No. of Councils	1930 ..	3	5	5	2	9	2	..	26
	1931 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	1	29
	1932 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	1	29
	1933 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	1	29
	1934 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	1	29
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1930 ..	84	188	68	65	237	59	..	7
	1931 ..	94	175	61	60	203	64	9	67
	1932 ..	95	169	74	55	209	60	10	672
	1933 ..	94	168	77	54	214	60	11	678
	1934 ..	94	168	77	54	214	59	11	677

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades.

A Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State, such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils, the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress.

The objective of the Council is the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution and exchange. The methods to be adopted are:—
 (a) The closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australian Trade Union Movement from the Craft to an Industrial basis by the establishment of one Union in each industry; (b) the consolidation of the Australasian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; (c) the centralized control of industrial disputes; and (d) educational propaganda among Unions.

The A.C.T.U. is the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the Trade Union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting the names of suitable persons, from which the Commonwealth Government selects the Australian Workers' delegate to the Annual International Labour Conference at Geneva.

8. Organizations Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any employer or association of employers in any industry who has employed not less than 100 employees during six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.*. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of the year 1934 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 28, with a membership of approximately 20,000. At the same date the number of unions registered was 137, with a membership of approximately 630,000, representing 85 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

i. General.—Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

2. Employers' Associations in each State.—The following table gives particulars of the number and membership of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1930 to 1934:—

Employers' Associations.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
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NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

1930	146	152	83	58	66	29	534
1931	148	157	85	60	67	30	547
1932	..	..	148	158	85	60	68	30	549
1933	..	..	140	153	80	58	62	28	521
1934	..	..	a134	157	74	60	54	26	505

NUMBER OF BRANCHES.

1930	..	..	930	495	197	12	297	7	1,938
1931	..	..	906	405	197	18	306	7	1,899
1932	..	..	907	461	185	18	297	10	1,878
1933	..	..	897	508	189	15	288	8	1,905
1934	..	..	810	520	135	15	301	8	1,789

MEMBERSHIP.

1930	..	..	56,430	37,790	18,791	7,218	11,723	2,717	134,669
1931	..	..	55,417	37,389	18,807	7,311	10,969	2,535	132,428
1932	..	..	54,005	37,342	18,929	6,656	10,189	2,504	129,625
1933	..	..	56,384	37,929	18,721	6,452	10,311	2,391	132,188
1934	..	..	a58,387	38,276	18,943	6,765	10,464	2,095	a134,930

(a) Includes 1 Association in F.C.T.

The increase in the "Number of Branches" compared with previous years is wholly due to the inclusion since 1927 of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.—The figures in the next table refer to Australia at the end of the years 1933 and 1934.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Manufacturing—						
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	20	20	4	4	1,272	1,048
II. Engineering, etc.	14	12	12	12	9,439	2,308
III. Food, Drink, etc.	108	106	87	86	18,982	21,634
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Books, Printing, etc.	20	17	2	2	1,739	1,210
VI. Other Manufacturing	40	39	3	3	2,805	3,015
VII. Building	51	48	2	2	3,720	3,601
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	30	29	12	12	2,637	2,176
X. Other Land Transport	11	10	..	..	276	240
XI. Shipping, etc.	16	15	21	21	2,178	2,042
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	16	15	3	3	254	237
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	48	48	1,727	1,612	77,675	81,352
XIV. Miscellaneous	15	15	..	..	1,722	1,799
Total	132	131	32	32	15,489	14,268
	521	505	1,905	1,789	132,188	134,930

The female membership of these associations was 4,927 for 1933 and 6,006 for 1934.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the large membership is mainly due to the proprietors of shops purveying foodstuffs being members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations.

4. Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1930 to 1934.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia.

Membership Groups.	1,000 and over.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.								
1930..	25	21	19	19	58	78	314	534
1931..	22	20	20	21	62	73	329	547
1932..	21	24	19	21	59	71	334	549
1933..	17	25	24	22	51	72	310	521
1934..	20	25	22	24	50	74	290	505

MEMBERSHIP.

	88,531	15,039	7,223	4,363	8,297	5,221	3,995	134,669
1930..	86,402	13,623	7,854	4,800	8,635	4,904	6,210	132,428
1931..	80,756	17,228	7,075	5,246	8,143	4,883	6,294	129,625
1932..	79,522	19,158	9,299	5,839	7,643	5,115	5,792	132,188
1933..	85,058	18,353	8,156	5,881	7,203	5,055	5,424	134,930

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.

	66	11	5	3	6	4	5	100
1930..	65	10	6	3	7	4	5	100
1931..	62	13	6	4	6	4	5	100
1932..	60	15	7	4	6	4	4	100
1933..	63	13	7	4	5	4	4	100

5. Federations of Employers' Associations.—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are central associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of

Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, somewhat loose as compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations the State body generally has complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for the years 1930 to 1934, so far as can be ascertained, of interstate or federated associations having branches in two or more States:—

Interstate or Federated Employers' Associations.

YEAR.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.		
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.			
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.								
1930	4	3	4	12	16	39
1931	5	4	4	13	19	45
1932	5	4	4	13	19	45
1933	6	4	5	14	16	45
1934	4	2	12	8	17	43
MEMBERSHIP.								
1930	1,169	339	975	61,327	43,303	107,113
1931	1,190	359	741	61,813	42,871	106,974
1932	1,132	323	842	59,993	40,872	103,162
1933	1,354	290	1,118	66,144	35,299	104,205
1934	2,438	56	44,745	22,947	34,026	104,212

Of the total membership of 134,930 of all employers' associations, 77 per cent. are organized on an interstate basis. The Pastoral, Agricultural, &c., section (Class XII.) is the most important in the federated sphere, their numbers covering no less than 60 per cent. of the total membership of federated organizations. The Food, Drink, &c., section (Class III.) and the Miscellaneous section (Class XIV.) are also well represented in the federations.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

I. The International Labour Conferences.—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences, and the institution of the International Labour Office. The Report referred to also contains information regarding the activities of the Labour Office, together with a brief reference to the five Annual Labour Conferences which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15; of the Seventh in Labour Report No. 16; of the Eighth and Ninth in Labour Report No. 17; and of the Tenth in Labour Report, No. 19.

The subject-matters discussed, and the names of the Australian delegates to the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Conferences appeared in Labour Report, No. 20, and a short summary of the proceedings, together with the

names of the Australian delegates, at the Fourteenth session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva from the 10th to the 28th June, 1930, was included in Labour Report, No. 21, while an account of the Fifteenth Conference was contained in Labour Report, No. 22 for 1931. In Report No. 23 for 1932 a précis is given of the work of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Conferences held in 1932 and 1933, while a resumé of the proceedings of the Eighteenth Session (1934) appears in the preceding issue of this Report.

The Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference was held at Geneva from 4th to 25th June, 1935.

The Agenda and decisions reached were as follows :—

- I. *Maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights under invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another.* (Second discussion). Conference adopted a *Draft Convention*.
- II. *Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds.* (Second discussion). A *Draft Convention* prohibiting, with certain exceptions, all such employment of women.
- III. *Unemployment among young persons.* (First or single discussion). A *Recommendation* was adopted embodying the principles which Governments were invited to apply.
- IV. *The Recruiting of Labour in Colonies and in other Territories with analogous Labour Conditions.* (First discussion). Decided to place on Agenda for next Session and submit Questionnaire to Governments in the meantime.
- V. *Holidays with pay.* (First discussion). Decided to place on Agenda for next Session, and submit Questionnaire to Governments.
- VI. *Reduction of hours of work*, with special reference to—(a) *Public works undertaken or subsidized by Governments*, (b) *Iron and Steel*, (c) *Building and contracting*, (d) *Glass bottle manufacture*, (e) *Coal mines*. *Draft Convention* adopted embodying principle of 40-hour week, with the maintenance of existing standard of living, it being contemplated that the principle would be applied to particular industries by separate Conventions.
- VII. *Partial revision of the Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention, 1931.* *Draft Convention* adopted revising that of 1931 in certain technical points which had been found by several Governments to preclude its ratification.

Resolutions were also adopted in regard to (a) *the problem of nutrition*; (b) *conditions of agricultural workers*; (c) *workers' right of association*; (d) *establishment of minimum wage-fixing machinery where non-existent*; *reduction of hours in the following industries—textile; printing and book-binding; chemical*; (e) *written contracts of employment; truck* system and related practices*.

The Australian delegation consisted of Hon. Sir F. H. Stewart, M.P., as Government Delegate; and Mr. F. W. Kitchen (President of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures) and Mr. J. F. Walsh (Assistant Secretary of the South Australian Liquor Trades Union) as the non-Government Delegates, representing respectively the employers and workers of Australia.

2. Unemployment.—In the following table, the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1934. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, Geneva:—

Unemployment in various Countries during 1934.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed in Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia ..	..	21.9	..	20.9	..	20.9	..	20.4	..	18.8	..	..	20.5
Belgium ..	21.5	20.3	18.8	19.4	17.5	17.1	17.4	17.1	18.0	20.2	22.2	19.0	
Canada ..	21.2	20.0	19.5	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.9	16.5	16.4	16.2	17.5	18.1	18.2
Denmark ..	34.4	31.3	28.4	21.6	16.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	16.4	18.3	22.3	30.3	22.2
Germany ..	20.4	18.2	15.1	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.0	12.3	12.3	12.7	14.3	14.5
Great Britain ..	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.0	13.5	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.3	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.9
Holland ..	40.1	31.8	28.5	26.6	29.1	29.1	30.9	31.7	32.0	33.3	37.9	31.9	31.9
Sweden ..	24.6	24.7	24.7	20.6	16.2	15.0	14.4	14.4	14.2	16.0	18.2	25.0	19.0
Switzerland ..	16.0	14.7	10.8	8.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	8.2	10.2	13.9	9.8
United States ..	22.0	21.3	20.7	20.0	19.6	20.8	21.6	20.3	20.1	21.1	21.2	21.0	20.8

* The practice of paying workmen in goods instead of money, or in money on the understanding that they will buy provisions, etc., of their employers.

3. Trade Unionism in other Countries.—The following table gives the membership of Trade Unions in the principal countries. The information has been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from the publications issued by the *International Labour Office*.

Trade Unions—Membership, 1st January, 1934.

Country.	No. of Organized Workers.	Country.	No. of Organized Workers.
Argentina ..	250,000	Ireland ..	177,000
Australia ..	739,398	Italy ..	4,360,773
Austria ..	(a)	Japan ..	383,505
Belgium ..	982,123	Korea ..	123,000*
Brazil ..	58,167	Latvia ..	(a)
Bulgaria ..	(a)	Lithuania ..	1,200*
Canada ..	258,500	Luxemburg ..	19,293
Ceylon ..	114,000	Mexico ..	2,600,000
Chile ..	204,000*	New Zealand ..	45,000
China ..	2,800,000*	Norway ..	161,724
Cuba ..	20,000*	Palestine ..	47,819
Czechoslovakia ..	1,545,002	Peru ..	25,000*
Denmark ..	404,098	Philippines ..	67,000*
Dutch East Indies ..	32,000*	Poland ..	764,335
Egypt ..	50,000	Portugal ..	8,830*
Estonia ..	50,000†	Rumania ..	41,627
Finland ..	22,847	Russia (Soviet Union) ..	17,701,300
France ..	1,371,922	Spain ..	1,812,138†
Germany ..	(b)	Sweden ..	714,287
Great Britain ..	3,544,454	Switzerland ..	370,337
Greece ..	66,500	Union of South Africa ..	24,000
Holland ..	766,410	United States ..	2,608,011
Hungary ..	154,061	Uruguay ..	28,484*
Iceland ..	111,921*	Venezuela ..	37,691
India ..	78,801†	Yugoslavia ..	56,121

* 1932.

(a) Dissolved by Government.

(b) Not available.

† Particulars in regard to these countries are not published by the International Labour Office, but they have been left in the list pending further enquiry.

4. Retail Prices of Food—Various Countries.—The following table shows the average retail prices of the chief items of food in the principal cities of the countries specified. The prices have been extracted from official publications and reports:—

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1934.

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports.)

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	AUSTRALIA.								NEW ZEALAND.							
		Sydney.				Melbourne.				Wellington.				Christchurch.*			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread ..	2 lb.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	5.26	5.14	4.86	4.86	4.50	4.50	3.70	4.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Tea ..	1 lb.	47.95	47.95	38.00	36.90	43.95	42.90	37.20	34.60	47.00	46.50	47.75	44.25	40.25	40.50	40.50	43.00
Jam ..	1½ lb.	27.50	27.85	27.55	27.25	27.70	27.90	27.70	27.85	28.00	28.00	28.25	26.00	27.00	26.50	26.50	26.50
Sugar ..	lb.	9.95	9.85	9.65	9.65	8.30	8.35	8.45	8.45	13.50	13.13	13.50	13.13	12.38	12.75	12.75	12.00
Rice ..	"	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.05	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Oatmeal ..	"	3.18	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.33	3.43	3.43	3.28	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Raisins ..	"	2.67	2.67	2.62	2.62	2.54	2.54	2.49	2.49	2.75	2.60	2.60	2.80	2.30	2.45	2.45	2.35
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	9.54	9.54	9.39	9.34	9.15	9.20	9.00	9.15	4.50	5.00	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.25	6.25
Onions ..	lb.	14.35	16.10	18.45	20.50	9.75	10.25	14.31	14.38	17.50	12.75	12.25	12.00	11.25	11.00	10.75	9.75
Milk ..	quart	1.30	1.23	1.55	1.70	0.71	1.19	1.13	1.75	1.50	2.00	3.00	1.50	1.00	0.75	2.25	
Butter ..	lb.	7.15	7.15	7.20	7.20	5.70	6.00	6.05	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Cheese ..	"	14.25	17.06	17.25	17.15	12.70	17.00	17.25	17.05	9.75	11.50	11.75	10.50	9.00	10.25	11.75	10.00
Eggs ..	dozen	9.75	10.50	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.25	10.95	10.75	7.00	6.75	7.00	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.25
Bacon ..	lb.	17.10	23.50	15.75	14.25	14.90	21.50	14.70	12.95	17.75	27.00	14.50	13.50	13.50	22.50	13.75	9.00
Beef, sirloin ..	"	13.45	13.20	13.25	13.95	15.35	15.45	15.65	15.90	12.75	12.75	13.00	14.25	12.00	13.00	12.50	13.00
" rib ..	"	9.05	8.70	9.15	9.10	8.10	7.90	8.00	8.15	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.25	7.25	8.00
Steak, rump ..	"	6.70	6.30	6.70	6.55	6.40	6.40	6.45	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.75	
Mutton, leg ..	"	12.80	12.55	12.70	12.80	13.10	13.10	12.80	13.00	9.75	9.75	10.25	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.75	
" chops ..	"	6.50	6.30	7.30	6.85	5.80	5.80	6.25	6.25	6.50	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.75
Pork chops ..	"	7.80	7.55	8.70	8.15	6.40	6.55	6.75	6.90	6.00	6.25	6.50	7.25	6.75	6.50	6.25	6.75
	"	10.44	10.05	10.95	10.85	10.15	10.35	10.60	10.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1934—continued.

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	UNITED KINGDOM.				UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.							
		Capetown.				Johannesburg.							
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread ..	2 lb.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.88	7.50	7.43	7.43	7.40	6.75	6.66	6.62	6.73
Tea ..	lb.	42.86	42.86	43.75	46.00	77.71	77.82	78.47	77.72	71.66	71.74	71.49	71.49
Jam ..	1½ lb.	22.50	23.25	23.75	23.75	29.23	29.00	28.00	27.00	28.68	28.79	27.82	27.31
Sugar ..	lb.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.45	3.44	3.44	3.35	3.64	3.74	3.65	3.60
Rice ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	2.33	2.08	2.08	1.83	3.67	3.61	3.36	3.46
Oatmeal ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	3.72	3.66	3.72	3.87	3.43	3.39	3.39	3.34
Raisins ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	9.17	8.75	8.67	8.85	9.36	8.33	8.21	8.16
Potatoes ..	1½ lb.	10.50	10.00	16.50	12.00	20.72	20.44	21.00	20.30	15.96	16.66	18.48	19.06
Onions ..	lb.	..	..	..	..	1.94	1.94	2.63	3.00	2.06	1.92	2.84	2.29
Milk ..	quart	6.50	5.75	5.75	6.50	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.00	6.52	6.38	6.08	6.08
Butter ..	lb.	13.25	12.50	12.75	13.25	18.54	19.85	20.15	21.14	17.04	19.70	19.59	20.13
Cheese ..	" ..	9.25	8.50	8.25	8.50	18.50	17.15	17.74	16.44	18.44	17.80	18.42	17.52
Eggs ..	dozen	21.00	12.00	18.00	27.00	21.17	28.00	17.33	15.23	26.87	32.40	15.88	16.24
Bacon ..	lb.	13.75	13.25	13.25	14.25	{ 13.67	14.89	13.50	13.00	14.75	15.88	15.31	14.80
Beef, sirloin ..	"		20.85	22.92	21.15	20.39	20.42	21.93	21.46	20.46
" rib ..	" ..	{ (a) 14.00	14.00	14.00	13.75	5.62	5.62	7.12	6.31	6.00	5.57	8.41	5.79
" steak, rump ..	" ..	{ (b) 9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mutton, leg ..	" ..	{ (a) 14.75	15.00	15.50	15.00	10.62	10.62	11.12	11.12	11.54	10.96	11.27	11.41
Fork chops ..	" ..	{ (b) 9.50	9.50	9.75	9.75	..	..	..	..	10.60	10.20	10.69	10.82

(a) British.

(b) Chilled or frozen.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1934—continued.

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	CANADA.								UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.(b)			
		Ottawa.				Montreal.							
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread ..	2 lb.	cents. (a)11.80	cents. (a)11.80	cents. (a)11.80	cents. (a)11.80	cents. (a)11.80	cents. (a)11.80	cents. (a)11.80	cents. (a)11.80	cents. 15.80	cents. 16.00	cents. 16.60	cents. 16.60
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	90.00	90.00	97.50	95.00	90.00	87.50	92.50	92.50	120.00	117.50	125.00	127.50
Tea ..	lb.	49.40	51.00	54.50	57.50	52.40	54.10	55.10	56.00	68.40	70.20	71.40	72.10
Jam ..	1½ lb.	(a)22.46	(a)22.65	(a)22.65	(a)20.53	(a)22.46	(a)22.65	(a)22.65	(a)26.53	..	..	..	..
Sugar ..	lb.	7.40	7.30	6.30	6.00	7.20	7.00	6.00	5.90	5.60	5.40	5.70	5.60
Rice ..	lb.	8.80	8.80	8.60	8.40	7.70	7.80	7.60	7.40	7.70	7.90	8.20	8.20
Oatmeal ..	"	4.60	4.60	4.70	5.10	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10	6.70	6.80	6.90	7.30
Raisins ..	"	17.28	17.71	16.00	16.30	16.50	16.30	16.80	16.60	9.30	9.60	9.70	9.70
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	23.99	26.36	21.56	15.59	23.15	32.11	14.00	12.04	39.20	37.80	28.00	23.80
Onions ..	lb.	4.00	3.90	6.30	4.00	3.90	4.00	6.70	3.80	4.70	4.40	4.50	3.90
Milk ..	quart	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.50	11.10	11.30	11.70
Butter ..	lb.	29.00	25.80	22.60	22.80	29.50	26.60	23.60	23.80	30.30	29.60	32.10	35.10
Cheese ..	lb.	18.40	16.50	17.50	17.30	19.00	19.30	19.50	18.90	23.30	23.40	23.60	23.90
Eggs ..	dozen	39.30	23.30	27.00	45.60	39.90	26.10	30.20	40.30	28.00	23.40	30.30	40.10
Bacon ..	lb.	{ 22.90 24.80	27.30 31.00	33.00 36.00	33.00 35.60	22.40 24.80	25.60 27.50	30.30 33.30	31.40 33.80	{ 23.70 26.00	26.00	29.80	33.30
Beef, sirloin ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" rib ..	"	16.00	19.30	18.80	18.40	21.10	20.80	20.80	20.10	20.30	22.20	22.60	23.10
" steak, rump ..	"	23.60	25.00	25.30	22.20	23.70	24.90	25.20	22.40	28.50	31.40	32.90	31.40
Mutton, leg ..	"	20.00	21.80	20.50	19.90	21.10	22.30	22.80	19.80	..	..	..	..
Pork chops ..	"	18.30	19.50	23.90	20.00	19.20	19.00	21.10	18.70	23.70	23.90	25.80	24.40

(a) Dominion average.

(b) Average for all towns.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1933 and 1934.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1933.	1934.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1933.	1934.
GROUP I. METALS—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	GROUP V. GROCERIES, ETC.—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Iron—Pig—				Currants ..	lb.	0 7 ½	0 7 ½
Mixed Nos. ..	ton	145 0	145 0	Raisins ..	doz., 1-lb.	0 8 ½	0 8 ½
Rod and Bar ..	"	410 0	410 0	Herrings ..	tins	9 4 ½	9 3 ½
Angle ..	"	220 0	212 6	Salmon ..	"	19 6	19 9 ½
Plate ..	"	340 0	340 0	Coffee ..	"	2 1 ½	2 1 ½
Hoop ..	"	356 3	351 0	Sugar ..	ton	696 0	696 0
Galvanized—				Macaroni ..	lb.	0 3 ½	0 3 ½
Corrugated ..	"	493 4	490 0	Tapioca ..	cwt.	20 4 ½	23 5 ½
Wire, Fencing ..	"	325 10	333 4	Rice ..	ton	455 0	473 5 ½
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	1,250 0	1,250 0	Salt—Fine ..	"	103 0	105 7
Lead—Sheet ..	"	614 8 ½	586 3	Rock ..	doz., 1-lb.	168 9	164 5 ½
Piping ..	"	725 1 ½	716 7	Mustard ..	tins	44 4	44 4
Copper—Sheet ..	lb.	1 2 ½	1 0 ½	Starch ..	lb.	0 10 ½	0 10 ½
Coal (on Wharf) ..	ton	36 6	34 11	Blue ..	"	1 0	1 0
Tinned Plates ..	box	56 8	57 1	Matches ..	gross	5 7 ½	5 6
Quicksilvers ..	lb.	2 3	2 3	Candles ..	lb.	0 8 ½	0 8 ½
GROUP II. WOOL, COTTON, ETC.—				Kerosene ..	gallon	1 7	1 3 ½
Jute Goods—				GROUP VI. MEAT—			
Branbags ..	doz.	7 2 ½	6 10 ½	Beef ..	100 lb.	30 6 ½	27 0 7 ½
Cornsacks ..	"	7 6 ½	7 5 ½	Mutton ..	lb.	0 3	0 3 ½
Woolpacks ..	each	3 3 ½	3 1 ½	Lamb ..	"	0 4 ½	0 5 ½
Leather—				Veal ..	"	0 3 ½	0 2 ½
Chrome Box ..				Pork ..	"	0 5 ½	0 6 ½
Hide ..	ft.	0 10 ½	0 10 ½				
Sole Leather—				GROUP VII. BUILDING MATERIAL—			
Factory ..				Timber, Flooring ..	rooft. lin.	26 3 ½	26 2 ½
Sides ..	lb.	1 1 ½	1 1 ½			21 1 ½	22 8 ½
Rough Tanned ..				6 x 1 ½ ..	"	19 4 ½	19 11 ½
—Split ..	"	0 7 ½	0 6 ½	6 x 2 ½ ..	"	14 0 8	12 11 ½
Cotton—Raw ..	"	0 6 ½	0 8 ½	6 x 3 ½ ..	"	14 1 ½	15 9 ½
Wool ..	"	0 11 ½	1 0 ½	Weatherboards ..	"		
Tallow ..	ton	406 4 ½	370 11	Oregon ..	1,000 ft.		
GROUP III. AGRICULT'L PRODUCE—							
Wheat ..	bushel	2 9 ½	2 7 ½				
Flour ..	ton	159 11 ½	151 5 ½				
Bran ..	"	93 0 ½	89 7 ½				
Pollard ..	"	96 7 ½	97 6 ½				
Oats ..	bushel	2 2 ½	2 3 ½				
Oatmeal ..	ton	358 4	390 0				
Barley—English ..	bushel	2 6 ½	2 9 ½				
Cape ..	"	2 3	2 4 ½				
Maize ..	"	4 8 ½	3 7 ½				
Hay ..	ton	136 5 ½	157 3 ½				
Straw ..	"	49 4 ½	53 8				
Peas ..	bushel	4 5 ½	3 8 ½				
Potatoes ..	ton	77 10 ½	131 6 ½				
Malt ..	bushel	5 6	5 6				
Chaff ..	ton	75 6 ½	87 2 ½				
Onions ..	"	52 1 ½	95 0 ½				
GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE—				GROUP VIII. CHEMICALS—			
Ham ..	lb.	1 1 ½	1 2 ½	Cream of Tartar ..	lb.	1 5 ½	1 4 ½
Bacon ..	"	0 10 ½	1 0 ½	Carbonate of Soda ..	ton	415 0	351 6 ½
Cheese ..	"	1 0 ½	0 11 ½	Saltpetre ..	"	933 7 ½	917 3
Butter ..	"	1 0 ½	1 1 ½	Sulphur ..	"	289 0 ½	264 3 ½
Lard ..	"	0 5 ½	0 6 ½	Caustic Soda ..	"	530 4 ½	500 2 ½
Eggs ..	doz.	1 0 ½	1 0 ½	Potassium ..	lb.	1 7 ½	1 7 ½
Honey ..	lb.	0 4 ½	0 4 ½	Cyanide ..	ton	600 0	600 0
Beeswax ..	"	1 1 ½	1 2 ½	Alum ..	"		
Condensed Milk ..	doz., tins	8 0 ½	6 3 ½				

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Section II.

Sydney—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1934.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1934.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread ..	2 lb.	5.33	5.26	5.20	5.14	5.14	4.79	4.66	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.98
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	48.25	47.95	47.95	48.25	47.95	35.65	35.30	38.60	38.75	37.95	36.90	36.30	41.65
" self-raising ..	2 "	6.80	6.80	6.65	6.65	6.65	5.50	5.40	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.96
Tea ..	lb.	26.75	27.50	27.85	27.85	27.85	27.55	27.55	27.55	27.55	27.40	27.25	27.25	27.49
Sugar ..	"	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.08	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.04
Rice ..	"	3.15	3.18	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
Sago ..	"	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.12
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.85	9.85	9.70	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.76
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.69
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.67	2.67	2.69	2.67	2.67	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.64
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.42	9.54	9.54	9.54	9.54	9.44	9.39	9.39	9.39	9.44	9.34	9.39	9.45
Currants ..	"	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.30	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.35	8.45	8.45	8.44
Apricots, dried ..	11.85	11.80	11.75	11.25	11.20	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.50	10.50	10.95	11.00	11.13
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	9.00	8.90	8.65	8.60	8.60	8.15	8.15	8.45	8.75	8.85	9.20	9.25	8.71
Pears, canned ..	10.10	10.00	9.90	9.95	9.85	9.35	9.30	9.65	9.90	10.15	10.25	9.86		
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	15.85	15.85	15.85	15.85	15.85	15.20	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.20	15.51	
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	14.00	14.35	14.20	17.70	16.10	15.55	18.28	18.45	19.95	31.00	20.50	27.00	19.42
Onions ..	lb.	1.33	1.30	1.20	1.25	1.23	1.28	1.35	1.55	1.55	1.75	1.70	1.85	1.45
Soap, household ..	"	4.22	4.22	4.24	4.21	4.21	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.16
Candles ..	11.15	11.15	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	20.85	20.97	20.97	20.60	19.49	18.47	18.34	17.97	17.97	17.97	17.97	17.97	19.13
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.18
Butter, factory ..	lb.	14.25	14.25	14.30	15.65	17.00	17.00	17.25	17.25	17.15	17.15	17.15	16.29	
Cheese, mild ..	"	10.25	9.75	10.20	10.55	10.50	10.50	10.80	10.85	10.90	10.80	10.70	10.55	
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	8.10	8.05	8.10	7.95	7.90	7.70	7.50	7.85	8.00	7.90	7.95	7.75	7.90
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	14.25	17.10	19.05	21.85	23.50	21.85	17.50	15.75	14.40	14.25	14.25	14.30	17.34
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	13.55	13.45	13.25	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.15	13.25	13.25	13.85	13.95	14.05	13.45
Ham, uncooked ..	"	16.94	17.00	16.78	16.78	15.56	16.28	16.28	18.00	18.00	18.44	18.44	18.44	16.99
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	9.10	9.05	9.00	8.90	8.70	8.65	8.75	9.15	9.35	9.20	9.10	9.05	9.00
" ribs ..	"	6.80	6.70	6.70	6.55	6.30	6.25	6.50	6.70	6.90	6.80	6.55	6.45	6.60
" steak, rump ..	"	12.80	12.80	12.90	12.80	12.55	12.40	12.50	12.70	12.85	12.95	12.80	12.75	12.73
" stewing ..	"	5.80	5.70	5.80	5.70	5.60	5.55	5.65	5.85	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.65	5.75
" sausages ..	"	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.24
" corned round ..	"	7.20	7.30	7.45	7.35	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.15	7.20	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.22
" brisket ..	"	3.50	3.55	3.65	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.35	3.50	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.45	3.46
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.30	6.50	6.65	6.55	6.30	6.25	6.85	7.30	7.20	7.05	6.85	6.65	6.71
" shoulder ..	"	4.70	4.80	4.85	4.90	4.60	4.70	5.20	5.00	5.50	5.40	5.35	5.10	5.06
" loin ..	"	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10	6.95	6.95	7.55	8.05	8.05	7.90	7.80	7.65	7.45
" chops, loin ..	"	7.75	7.80	7.95	7.80	7.55	7.40	8.10	8.70	8.50	8.40	8.15	8.05	8.01
" leg ..	"	7.00	7.25	7.45	7.05	6.95	6.85	7.40	7.80	7.70	7.55	7.30	7.25	7.30
Pork, leg ..	"	10.70	10.40	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.20	10.35	10.90	11.30	11.25	11.10	11.15	10.70
" loin ..	"	10.85	10.80	10.90	10.80	10.65	10.60	10.75	11.25	11.60	11.20	11.20	11.35	11.09
" chops ..	"	10.44	10.44	10.28	10.10	10.05	10.15	10.30	10.95	11.20	10.95	10.85	11.05	10.57
" sausages ..	"	7.92	8.25	8.25	7.93	7.69	7.69	7.69	8.00	7.93	7.93	7.93	7.79	7.92

SECTION II.—continued.

Melbourne—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1934.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1934.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.70	3.70	3.70	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.10
Flour, Ordinary ..	25 "	43.95	43.95	43.95	43.65	42.90	30.89	30.90	37.20	37.10	36.00	34.60	33.28	38.20
" self-raising ..	2 "	6.05	6.05	6.10	6.10	4.78	4.80	4.70	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	5.31
Tea ..	lb."	27.00	27.70	27.70	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.70	27.70	27.95	27.95	27.85	27.85	27.76
Sugar ..	"	4.00	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.03
Rice ..	"	3.33	3.33	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.53	3.48	3.43	3.38	3.33	3.28	3.28	3.39
Sago ..	"	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.89	2.89	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.06	3.06	3.06	2.96
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	8.45	8.39	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.35	8.45	8.45	8.50	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.43
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.10
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.54	2.54	2.59	2.59	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.52	2.53
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.10	9.00	9.00	9.20	9.15	9.05	9.12
Currants ..	"	8.15	8.15	8.10	8.40	8.45	8.40	8.45	8.45	8.55	8.40	8.25	8.33	8.33
Apricots, dried ..	12.70	12.40	12.10	11.95	11.95	11.75	11.65	11.65	11.30	11.40	11.70	12.05	11.88	12.05
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	7.15	7.05	7.00	7.05	7.05	7.25	7.25	8.30	8.15	8.00	8.15	8.05	7.56
Pears, canned ..	"	8.20	8.00	8.05	8.05	8.40	8.40	8.40	9.25	9.15	9.05	8.90	9.00	8.57
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	16.05	15.90	15.90	15.90	15.90	16.05	16.20	16.35	16.35	16.35	16.45	16.45	16.16
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	10.00	9.75	9.31	12.44	10.25	12.14	14.25	14.31	14.25	24.86	14.38	18.71	13.72
Onions ..	lb.	0.79	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.91	1.19	1.31	1.28	1.13	1.19	0.95
Soap, household ..	"	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.87
Candles ..	"	11.05	11.10	11.10	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.07
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	21.45	21.75	21.45	21.38	21.38	21.08	20.88	20.08	19.32	19.32	19.32	19.32	20.56
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.75	6.00	5.95	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.91
Butter, factory ..	lb.	12.35	12.70	13.25	14.20	17.00	17.05	17.30	17.25	17.20	17.20	17.05	17.15	15.81
Cheese, mild ..	"	10.70	10.80	10.05	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.85	10.95	10.90	10.80	10.75	10.95	10.63
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	8.75	8.70	8.55	8.50	8.50	7.89	7.80	8.10	8.00	7.90	7.80	7.60	8.18
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	11.95	14.90	14.60	20.05	21.50	17.94	15.40	14.70	14.10	12.75	12.95	13.00	15.32
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	15.15	15.35	15.35	15.55	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.65	15.60	15.80	15.90	15.90	15.55
Ham, uncooked ..	"	16.44	16.44	16.25	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.00	16.44	16.19	16.56	16.75	16.88	16.39
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	8.30	8.10	7.95	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.90	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.15	8.05	8.01
" ribs ..	"	6.55	6.40	6.45	6.45	6.40	6.30	6.30	6.40	6.55	6.50	6.45	6.35	6.43
" steak, rump ..	"	13.10	13.10	13.20	13.20	13.10	13.00	12.80	13.00	13.30	13.00	13.00	13.07	13.07
" stewing ..	"	5.65	5.65	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50	5.55	5.55	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.70	5.64
" sausages ..	"	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.15	5.15	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.14
" corned round ..	"	7.70	7.70	7.60	7.55	7.50	7.45	7.50	7.30	7.50	7.55	7.60	7.55	7.54
" " brisket ..	"	3.95	3.95	4.05	4.15	4.15	4.20	4.20	3.95	3.85	3.85	3.80	3.70	3.98
" with bone ..	"	5.90	5.80	5.90	5.80	5.80	5.85	6.25	6.50	6.30	6.25	6.10	6.02	
" shoulder ..	"	3.30	3.30	3.20	3.50	3.50	3.65	3.80	4.50	4.20	4.10	3.80	3.69	
" loin ..	"	5.50	5.40	5.65	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.55	5.90	6.00	5.80	5.70	5.64	
" chops, loin ..	"	6.40	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.65	6.75	7.00	6.95	6.90	6.65	
" leg ..	"	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.50	6.95	7.15	7.10	6.95	6.75	
Pork, leg ..	"	9.30	9.20	9.30	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.40	9.75	10.20	10.00	10.25	10.15	9.63
" loin ..	"	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.80	10.35	10.40	10.20	10.10	10.00	9.92
" chops ..	"	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.45	10.60	11.20	10.80	10.90	10.65	10.51
" sausages ..	"	8.43	8.20	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.40	8.20	8.20	8.15	

SECTION II.—continued.

Brisbane—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1934.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1934.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread ..	2 lb.	5.04	4.97	4.96	5.00	5.00	4.25	4.48	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.68
Flour, Ordinary ..	25 "	51.59	51.55	50.73	50.45	50.45	38.27	38.50	40.05	39.23	39.18	39.00	38.27	43.94
" self-raising ..	2 "	7.14	7.14	7.09	7.05	7.09	6.05	6.05	6.32	6.32	6.18	6.18	6.14	6.56
Tea ..	lb.	26.09	26.91	27.27	27.27	27.36	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.59	27.45	27.45	27.33 *
Sugar ..	"	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.98
Rice ..	"	3.20	3.16	3.18	3.18	3.23	3.18	3.18	3.22	3.22	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.19
Sago ..	"	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.92	2.92	3.04	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	2.98
Jam, apricot ..	1 lb.	9.55	9.45	9.41	9.44	9.14	9.14	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	8.93	8.93	9.16
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.86	6.86	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.83
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.78	2.78	2.75	2.75	2.74	2.74	2.64	2.64	2.74	2.72
Raisins, seeded ..	"	10.00	10.09	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	9.95	9.64	9.59	10.03
Currants ..	"	8.77	8.86	8.82	8.77	8.68	8.82	8.82	8.91	8.86	8.82	8.82	8.82	8.82
Apricots, dried ..	12.27	12.36	12.55	12.00	11.73	11.91	12.00	12.09	12.09	11.91	11.95	12.18	12.09	
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.*	8.23	8.09	8.00	8.00	8.05	8.32	8.41	8.82	9.18	9.45	9.64	10.09	8.69
Pears, canned ..	"	9.18	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.23	9.23	9.73	9.95	10.27	10.45	10.77	9.59
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	13.27	13.27	13.32	13.32	13.41	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.55	13.86	13.91	13.49
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	12.09	12.82	14.09	20.01	14.36	16.00	17.91	18.64	19.05	25.91	20.36	18.91	17.59
Onions ..	lb.	1.02	0.99	0.99	1.04	1.11	1.28	1.42	1.42	1.51	1.73	1.40	1.61	1.29
Soap, household ..	"	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.34	3.34	3.32	3.36
Candles ..	"	10.50	10.45	10.41	10.41	10.41	10.36	10.41	10.41	10.41	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.40
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	17.73	17.64	17.64	17.27	17.09	16.32	16.09	16.09	16.00	16.05	16.05	16.00	16.66
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.68	5.68	5.68	5.58	5.58	5.76
Butter, factory ..	lb.	14.41	14.36	13.64	14.50	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.14	16.14	16.05	16.14	15.53	
Cheese, mild ..	"	9.91	9.77	10.36	10.45	10.68	10.91	10.64	10.55	10.50	10.59	10.41	10.41	10.43
milk, condensed ..	1 tin	8.91	9.05	8.95	8.86	8.64	8.64	8.68	9.00	9.00	8.41	8.41	8.36	8.74
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	12.77	14.32	16.50	18.50	21.00	19.27	16.36	11.91	11.77	11.50	12.05	12.64	14.88
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	12.32	12.23	11.23	10.86	10.82	11.23	11.23	11.32	11.45	11.41	11.82	11.82	11.48
Ham, uncooked ..	"	16.50	16.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	16.00	16.00	17.00	18.75	17.88	17.88	16.54
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	6.60	6.65	6.65	6.63	6.63	6.60	6.60	6.70	6.90	6.75	6.78	6.80	6.69
" ribs ..	"	4.53	4.50	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.50	4.60	4.60	4.55	4.55	
" steak, rump ..	"	9.10	9.10	9.15	9.15	9.05	9.05	9.10	9.10	9.30	9.15	9.15	9.20	9.14
" stewing ..	"	4.05	4.05	4.00	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	4.05	4.15	4.10	4.05	4.05	4.03
" sausages ..	"	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	5.05	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.94
" corned round ..	"	5.70	5.55	5.70	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.75	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.70
" brisket ..	"	2.93	2.90	2.85	2.90	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.80	2.80	2.84
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.55	6.30	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.55	6.55	6.70	6.88	6.60	6.50	6.60	6.54
" shoulder ..	"	4.35	4.15	4.00	4.00	4.05	4.05	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.20	4.15	4.20	4.16
" loin ..	"	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.10	6.10	6.00	6.10	6.40	6.58	6.25	6.20	6.25	6.19
" chops, loin ..	"	6.50	6.30	6.25	6.35	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.65	6.90	6.50	6.40	6.50	6.46
" leg ..	"	6.75	6.55	6.50	6.50	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.80	7.05	6.75	6.65	6.75	6.66
Pork, leg ..	"	8.55	8.50	8.40	8.30	8.40	8.50	8.80	8.95	9.15	9.30	9.35	9.30	8.79
" loin ..	"	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.30	8.30	8.50	8.75	8.85	9.35	9.45	9.45	9.20	8.81
" chops ..	"	8.70	8.05	8.65	8.45	8.55	8.05	8.80	8.95	9.30	9.60	9.65	9.45	8.97
" sausages ..	"	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.94	6.06	6.06	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.03

SECTION II.—continued.

Adelaide—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1934.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1934
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	3.95	3.95	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	3.95	4.51
Flour, ordinary ..	25 "	44.05	44.05	44.05	43.75	43.05	32.25	32.25	30.60	34.90	34.10	32.75	32.35	37.88
" self-raising ..	2 "	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	4.35	4.35	4.70	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.94
Tea ..	lb.	26.40	27.30	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.39
Sugar ..	"	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.98	3.97	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.95
Rice ..	"	3.10	3.10	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.13	3.08	3.10	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.10
Sago ..	"	2.75	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.90	2.85	2.80	2.80	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.84
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.60	8.55	8.60	8.60	8.65	8.57
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.45	6.42
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.22	2.33	2.32	2.38	2.30	2.31	2.24	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.28
Raisins, seeded ..	"	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.90	6.80	6.80	6.70	6.80	6.80	6.85
Currants ..	"	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.45	7.55	7.60	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.55	7.58
Apricots, dried ..	11.30	10.15	10.35	10.35	9.85	9.40	9.65	9.95	9.85	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95	10.06
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	8.60	8.60	8.35	8.35	8.45	8.40	8.50	8.70	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.75	8.58
Pears, canned ..	"	9.05	8.85	8.85	8.75	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.85	8.80
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	11.60	11.50	11.50	11.55	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.46
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	12.50	12.33	13.67	18.75	16.33	14.17	16.83	17.50	17.36	22.80	22.67	23.17	17.34
Onions ..	lb.	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.33	1.43	1.43	1.57	1.75	1.67	1.29
Soap, household ..	"	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.01	3.98	4.06	3.96	3.96	3.96	4.00	4.02
Candles ..	"	10.65	10.80	10.80	10.75	10.85	10.80	10.80	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.71
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	18.10	18.10	18.05	17.81	17.76	17.06	16.40	15.80	15.75	15.75	15.80	15.80	16.85
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.73
Butter, factory ..	lb.	14.75	15.15	15.55	16.50	17.05	17.05	13.60	13.55	14.60	14.50	16.70	16.80	15.49
Cheese, mild ..	"	8.10	8.20	8.50	8.90	9.00	9.20	9.45	9.35	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.04
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	8.30	8.15	8.00	8.00	7.85	7.40	7.30	8.25	7.70	7.60	7.00	7.40	7.80
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	9.10	9.05	10.65	16.85	17.50	15.95	13.75	12.30	11.25	10.56	10.61	10.78	12.36
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	13.80	13.80	14.00	14.40	14.45	14.60	14.60	14.45	14.55	14.55	14.75	14.65	14.38
Ham, uncooked ..	"	15.71	15.50	15.75	16.25	16.56	16.56	16.56	16.56	16.21	17.79	18.21	18.07	16.64
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	7.90	7.85	7.75	7.95	7.90	7.80	7.40	7.30	7.30	7.40	7.40	7.25	7.60
" ribs ..	"	6.05	6.05	5.95	6.25	6.20	6.10	5.85	5.65	5.73	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.93
" steak, rump ..	"	11.70	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.70	11.40	11.00	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.00	11.42
" stewing ..	"	6.90	6.80	6.80	6.90	7.10	7.10	6.80	6.70	6.80	6.80	6.70	6.80	6.85
" sausages ..	"	4.60	4.60	4.80	4.70	4.90	5.10	5.10	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.84
" corned round ..	"	8.25	7.90	8.15	8.00	7.95	7.95	7.60	7.35	7.45	7.60	7.60	7.65	7.79
" " brisket ..	"	4.75	4.58	4.67	4.71	4.75	4.50	4.58	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.42	4.20	4.56
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.40	6.50	6.50	7.15	7.25	7.50	7.45	7.45	7.35	7.05	7.00	6.80	7.04
" shoulder ..	"	5.20	5.30	5.35	5.90	5.95	6.10	6.00	6.40	5.95	5.85	5.85	5.50	5.78
" loin ..	"	5.95	6.20	6.25	6.45	6.55	7.00	6.90	6.90	6.70	6.65	6.55	6.50	6.55
" chops, loin ..	"	7.10	7.20	7.15	7.55	7.85	8.10	8.00	7.80	7.70	7.60	7.40	7.30	7.56
" leg ..	"	7.60	7.50	7.35	7.90	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.10	8.20	8.00	7.90	8.00	7.93
Pork, leg ..	"	8.60	8.55	8.60	8.75	8.90	8.95	8.65	8.95	9.15	9.30	9.40	9.50	8.94
" loin ..	"	8.95	8.95	9.05	9.10	9.30	9.35	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.80	9.75	9.75	9.35
" chops ..	"	9.40	9.60	9.50	9.80	9.80	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.30	9.92
" sausages ..	"	6.80	6.90	6.90	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.90	7.00	6.90	6.90	6.90	7.00	6.93

SECTION II.—continued.

Perth—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1934.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1934.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.55	4.88
Flour, ordinary ..	25 "	47.50	47.20	46.30	46.30	46.30	33.70	33.70	38.00	37.80	37.80	36.90	36.60	40.68
" self-raising ..	2 lb.	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	6.20	6.15	6.45	6.55	6.55	6.60	6.60	6.74	
Tea ..	2 lb.	27.50	28.80	28.80	28.65	28.60	28.60	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.40	28.50	28.50	
Sugar ..	"	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Rice ..	"	3.15	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.24
Sago ..	"	3.10	3.15	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.13
Jam, apricot ..	1 1/2 "	9.25	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.10	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.18	
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.60	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.65	7.70	7.65	7.70	7.65	
Oatmeal ..	lb.	3.06	3.11	3.16	3.03	3.03	3.13	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.10
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.10	9.15	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.30	9.27	
Currants ..	"	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.62	
Apricots, dried ..	"	11.55	11.55	11.30	11.40	11.15	11.15	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.15	11.23
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	9.30	9.25	9.20	9.15	9.05	9.05	9.15	9.20	9.55	9.60	10.00	9.30	
Pears, canned ..	"	10.25	10.15	10.15	10.05	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.10	10.25	10.35	10.75	10.17
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	12.95	12.95	12.95	12.95	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	13.10	13.13	13.13	12.96
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	10.35	14.30	14.80	18.89	17.30	18.20	20.40	20.90	20.20	23.40	24.10	20.10	18.58
Onions ..	lb.	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.95	1.80	1.90	1.67	
Soap, household ..	"	4.20	4.24	4.22	4.26	4.26	4.22	4.22	4.22	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.24	
Candles ..	"	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.85	
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	21.73	21.43	21.43	21.29	21.22	20.41	19.81	19.88	19.86	19.52	19.22	20.47	
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.82
Butter, factory ..	lb.	13.95	13.90	14.25	15.60	17.60	18.10	17.85	17.80	17.80	17.90	17.80	17.80	16.70
Cheese, mild ..	"	10.95	10.55	10.55	11.05	11.25	11.40	11.40	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.20	
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	9.20	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.15	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.25	
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	10.15	13.10	20.00	19.67	20.30	21.70	14.40	13.30	11.95	11.65	12.10	12.00	15.03
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	13.20	13.20	13.80	14.00	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.10	14.00	14.00	13.94
Ham, uncooked ..	"	16.40	16.40	16.70	16.70	16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80	17.50	17.60	18.10	16.95	
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	8.10	8.00	8.10	8.15	8.45	8.25	7.85	7.80	7.55	7.95	7.60	7.90	7.98
" ribs ..	"	6.80	6.70	6.85	6.90	6.65	6.50	6.60	6.35	6.55	6.40	6.55	6.63	
" steak, rump ..	"	13.80	14.00	13.90	14.10.	13.70	13.40	12.90	13.20	13.00	13.30	13.30	13.00	13.47
" stewing ..	"	7.10	6.90	7.00	7.20	7.05	7.05	7.05	6.85	7.10	6.70	6.80	6.98	
" sausages ..	"	5.40	5.50	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.43
" corned round ..	"	7.40	7.35	7.25	7.50	7.50	7.15	7.35	7.35	6.95	7.35	7.15	7.25	
" brisket ..	"	4.11	4.00	3.94	4.17	4.17	3.94	4.00	3.94	3.78	3.94	3.72	3.83	3.96
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.65	6.40	6.60	7.45	7.10	7.05	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.35	6.25	6.45	6.66
" shoulder ..	"	4.15	4.05	4.10	5.10	4.85	4.60	4.60	4.45	4.35	4.25	4.15	4.30	4.41
" loin ..	"	5.80	5.90	5.80	6.30	6.30	6.20	6.05	5.95	6.00	5.90	5.85	6.00	6.03
" chops, loin ..	"	6.60	6.40	6.50	7.50	7.10	7.05	6.60	6.60	6.50	6.30	6.30	6.40	6.66
Pork, leg ..	"	6.70	6.50	6.60	7.50	7.10	7.05	6.80	6.80	6.70	6.50	6.40	6.60	6.77
" loin ..	"	9.30	9.40	9.35	9.80	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.80	9.75	9.95	10.20	9.78
" chops ..	"	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.30	9.40	9.45	9.55	9.45	9.35	9.40	9.50	9.55	9.35
" sausages ..	"	6.60	6.70	6.70	7.60	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.80	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.68

SECTION II.—continued.

Hobart—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1934.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1934.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	3.95	3.93	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.94
Flour, ordinary ..	25 "	35.05	34.75	35.05	34.40	34.40	34.10	34.10	36.80	36.15	35.10	33.70	32.40	34.67
" self-raising ..	2 "	5.80	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.82
Tea ..	lb.	27.20	27.80	27.70	27.90	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.85
Sugar ..	"	4.05	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.04
Rice ..	"	3.55	3.55	3.65	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.55	3.55	3.60	3.60
Sago ..	"	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.57
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	10.70	10.40	10.40	10.25	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.05	10.05	10.24
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.70	7.65	7.73
Oatmeal ..	lb.	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.07	3.12	3.12	3.17	3.17	3.15
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.35	9.35	9.30	9.30	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.30	9.15	9.15	9.05	9.24
Currants ..	"	9.05	9.05	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.99
Apricots, dried ..	1½ lb.	13.43	13.50	13.07	13.33	13.33	13.14	13.00	13.25	13.25	13.38	13.38	12.71	13.28
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	8.90	8.80	8.50	8.55	8.80	8.80	8.90	9.55	9.45	9.45	9.75	9.90	9.11
Pears, canned ..	lb.	9.85	9.55	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.25	9.15	9.25	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.60	9.44
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	13.80	14.30	14.40	14.30	14.30	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.93
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	18.00	18.35	15.80	14.45	15.20	14.70	14.85	14.85	15.80	21.40	20.00	25.89	17.44
Onions ..	lb.	1.50	1.45	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.50	1.55	1.65	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.00	1.64
Soap, household ..	"	4.98	4.98	4.92	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98
Candles ..	"	11.30	11.20	11.10	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	27.60	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.65	27.30	27.30	27.20	26.90	26.90	26.90	27.40	27.39
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.49
Butter, factory ..	lb.	10.20	12.60	13.39	14.61	17.80	17.60	17.30	17.80	17.05	16.90	16.85	16.80	15.74
Cheese, mild ..	"	10.10	9.60	9.44	9.33	10.11	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.20	10.40	10.80	10.60	10.05
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	9.80	9.70	9.60	9.55	9.50	9.30	9.05	9.20	9.30	9.30	9.10	9.39	
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	9.60	14.80	13.10	24.08	24.08	21.60	17.00	11.70	10.10	10.00	9.90	15.40	15.11
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	12.70	12.70	12.70	12.70	12.80	12.50	12.80	12.70	12.60	12.70	12.50	12.66	
Ham, uncooked ..	"	14.67	13.67	14.33	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.33	15.33	15.33	14.92	
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	8.20	8.30	8.10	8.20	8.40	8.40	8.70	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.10	8.90	8.66
" ribs ..	"	6.50	6.50	6.60	6.78	6.80	6.80	7.20	7.60	7.50	7.80	7.60	7.20	7.07
" steak, rump ..	"	11.90	12.00	11.90	12.50	12.40	11.80	12.80	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.00	12.56
" stewing ..	"	6.30	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.50	6.30	6.60	6.90	7.10	7.20	6.90	6.61	
" sausages ..	"	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	6.00	5.90	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.10	6.10	5.98	
" corned round ..	"	8.30	8.30	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.40	8.40	8.50	8.30	8.10	8.23
" brisket ..	"	4.50	4.50	4.70	4.75	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.95	5.30	5.25	5.20	5.10	4.89
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.60	6.40	6.40	6.65	6.73	6.55	7.05	7.65	7.90	8.20	8.10	7.60	7.16
" shoulder ..	"	4.65	4.45	4.45	4.50	4.80	4.75	5.05	5.70	5.80	6.00	5.90	5.50	5.13
" loin ..	"	5.90	5.80	6.20	6.40	6.55	6.40	6.45	6.75	6.95	7.15	7.25	7.00	6.57
" chops, loin ..	"	7.90	8.00	7.80	7.90	8.20	8.10	8.00	8.70	8.80	9.20	9.00	8.60	8.35
" leg ..	"	7.50	7.50	7.60	7.80	8.20	8.00	7.80	8.40	8.70	9.20	9.20	8.50	8.20
Pork, leg ..	"	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.80	10.20	10.20	10.00	10.30	10.00	9.87
" loin ..	"	10.10	9.90	10.00	9.90	10.00	10.00	10.30	10.60	10.50	10.20	9.80	10.13	
" chops ..	"	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.30	10.30	10.20	10.60	10.50	10.80	10.70	10.30	10.35
" sausages ..	"	8.80	8.78	8.80	8.80	9.00	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.78	

Section III.

Weekly House Rents (a) in Metropolitan and Country Towns.

TOWN.	WEIGHTED AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTS FOR 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney	26 4	22 7	19 8	19 0	19 1
Newcastle	23 0	19 8	17 7	17 1	17 4
Broken Hill	16 0	15 5	13 8	13 10	14 1
Goulburn	26 0	21 0	18 6	17 10	18 1
Bathurst	21 6	19 8	17 2	17 2	17 2
Weighted Average	25 9	22 1	19 3	18 8	18 10
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne	22 3	19 1	17 11	17 7	17 9
Ballarat	15 4	13 8	13 10	14 0	14 4
Bendigo	16 6	14 5	14 2	14 1	14 6
Geelong	19 5	17 11	16 3	15 10	16 4
Warrnambool	19 0	18 1	17 8	17 6	17 8
Weighted Average	21 7	18 8	17 7	17 8	17 6
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane	17 1	14 11	14 1	15 0	15 2
Toowoomba	16 0	13 10	14 3	15 7	16 1
Rockhampton	15 1	13 9	12 10	12 6	13 1
Charters Towers	15 10	13 10	11 11	11 4	11 4
Warwick	14 8	14 3	13 7	13 5	13 9
Weighted Average	18 6	14 8	13 11	14 8	15 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide	20 2	16 7	15 2	15 3	15 5
Kadina, etc.	8 9	8 10	8 4	8 4	8 6
Port Pirie	15 9	14 10	13 9	13 3	13 2
Mount Gambier	12 11	12 11	13 5	13 5	13 8
Peterborough	17 10	15 9	15 5	15 7	14 4
Weighted Average	19 5	18 2	14 10	14 10	15 1
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth	21 7	19 4	17 10	17 6	17 6
Kalgoorlie	14 10	14 5	16 4	17 11	19 9
Northam	19 10	18 9	17 8	17 2	17 2
Bunbury	17 3	17 0	16 7	17 0	17 1
Geraldton	23 5	22 9	21 7	20 8	20 4
Weighted Average	20 7	18 10	17 8	17 7	17 9
TASMANIA—					
Hobart	20 1	19 10	19 1	18 11	19 0
Launceston	17 9	17 1	16 9	16 11	16 11
Burnie	16 0	15 8	15 5	14 11	14 5
Devonport	17 0	16 0	15 3	14 11	15 0
Queenstown	14 6	13 2	14 10	15 5	15 6
Weighted Average	18 10	18 6	17 11	17 11	17 11
Weighted Average, Australia	22 4	19 4	17 7	17 4	17 7

(a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1934.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an *. Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight, *vide* footnotes below. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1934. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 77s. 8d. to 83s. Id.; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 71s. 5d. and 82s. 2d., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coopering—Coopers	88 6	120 0	106 6	86 0	100 0	110 0
Furniture—Cabinetmakers	93 6	88 0	102 8	86 0	90 3	90 0
Carpet Planners	93 6	88 0	..	86 0	84 5	90 0
Chairmakers	93 6	88 0	102 8	86 0	90 3	90 0
French Polishers	93 6	88 0	102 8	86 0	87 10	90 0
Upholsterers	93 6	86 0	102 8	84 0	90 3	88 0
Woodcarvers	93 6	88 0	102 8	86 0	90 3	90 0
Wood Machinists	93 6	73/ to 88/	102 8	71/ to 86/	87/10 & 90/3	73/ & 90/
Mattress Making—Wire—Finishers	88 6	79 0	93 6	77 0	..	81 0
Makers	88 6	79 0	93 6	77 0	85 9	81 0
Picture Framing—Compo. Workers	87 6	78 0	93 0	71 0	83 0	..
General Hands	87 6	79 0	93 0	65 0	83 0	66 ..
Gilders	87 6	81 0	93 0	74 0	83 0	..
Mount Cutters	87 6	81 0	93 0	74 0	83 0	..
Saw Milling and Timber Yards—Box and Casemakers	80 0	76 0	82 II	75 0	80 0	78 0
Labourers	68 0	64 0	82 0	63 0	68 0	66 0
Machinists—Box Printing	71 0	67 0	82 II	66 0	70 0	69 0
Bouts Carver	89 0	85 0	88 6	84 0	89 0	87 0
Nailing	74 0	70 0	82 II	69 0	74 0	72 0
Planing	80/ to 86/	76/ to 82/	87 7	75/ to 81/	80/ to 86/	78/ to 84/
Shaping	89 0	85 0	101 4	84 0	89 0	87 0
Ordermen	80 0	76 0	84 10	75 0	80 0	78 0
Saw Doctors	98 0	94 0	97 8	93 0	98 0	96 0
Sawyers—Band or Jig	80/ to 92/	76/ to 88/	90 4	75/ to 87/	80/ to 92/	78/ to 90/
Circular	78/ to 86/	74/ to 82/	87 7	73/ to 81/	78/ to 86/	76/ to 84/
Stackers	74 0	70 0	97 8	69 0	74 0	72 0
Wood Turners	89 0	85 0	91 3	84 0	89 0	87 0

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural Implements—Assemblers	85 6	72 0	..	71 0	80 7	..
Bulldozermen	91 6	78 0	..	77 0	85 5	..
Drillers	85 6	71 0	..	70 0	80 7	..
Fitters	91 6	78/ to 82/6	..	77/ to 81/6	90 3	..
Labourers—unskilled	73 6	67 6	..	66 6	72 9	..
Machinists—Iron	85 6	75 0	..	74 0	88 7	..
Painters—Brush	68 0	70 0	..	69 6	..	..
Scroll	75 0	82 6	..	81 6	..	..
Patternmakers	106 6	90 6	..	89 6	97 5	..
Sheet Iron Workers	89 6	82 6	..	81 6	..	..
Strikers	73 6	72 0	..	71 0	73 5	..

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 35 hours. (2) 36 hours. (3) 40 hours. (4) 42 hours. (5) 43 hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 45 hours
 (8) 46 hours. (9) 46½ hours. (10) 46½ hours—Daylight, 48 hours, artificial light, 45 hours. (11) 47 hours. (12) 47½ hours. (13) 60 hours. (14) 86 hours per fortnight. (15) 96 hours per fortnight. (16) 48 hours, summer, 46 hours, winter. (17) 88 hours per fortnight. (18) 50 hours. (19) 52 hours.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Boiler Making—						
Journeymen ..	92 0	88 0	97 8	87 0	90 3	90 0
Railwaymen ..	100 0	88 0	97 8	87 0	92 7	90 0
Brassworking—						
Coremakers ..	77/ to 92/	73/ & 88/	97 8	72/ & 87/	90 3	75/ & 90/
Dressers ..	76/ to 78/	72/ & 74/	78 4	71/ & 73/	77 8	75/ & 76/
Finishers ..	83/ to 92/	80/ & 88/	97 8	79/ & 87/	90 3	82/ & 90/
Furnacemen ..	80 0	76 0	78/4 & 87/8	75 0	85 5	74 0
Moulder ..	77/ to 92/	73/ & 88/	94/ to 97/8	72/ & 87/	90 3	75/ & 90/
Cycles—						
Assemblers ..	75 6	85/6 & 90/	89/4 & 97/8	85/ to 100/	77/8 & 84/	76 0
Frame Builders ..	77 2	90/ & 92/3	97 8	85/ to 100/	..	76 0
Repairers ..	77 2	90 0	97 8	85/ to 100/	..	76 0
Turners (Motor) ..	92 0	88 0	101 4	90 3	90 0	90 0
Electrical Installation—						
Cable Jointers ..	103 6	88/ & 90/	98 I	87/ & 89/	..	90/ & 92/
Filters ..	103 6	90 0	100 10	89 0	90 3	92 0
Mechanics ..	97 6	84 0	98 I	83 0	90 3	86 0
Patrolmen ..	..	74/ & 84/	79 9	73/ & 83/	..	76/ & 86/
Wiremen ..	97 6	84 0	98 I	83 0	84 7	86 0
Other Adults ..	..	64 0	77 0	63 0	72 9	66 0
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders ..	103 6	90 0	100 10	89 0	90 3	92 0
Cable Jointers ..	103 6	89/ & 90/	98 I	87/ & 89/	..	90/ & 92/
Instrument Makers ..	103 6	90 0	100 10	89 0	90 3	92 0
Linesmen ..	97 6	84 0	98 I	83 0	85 5	86 0
Meter Testers ..	97 6	79/ & 82/6	98 I	78/ & 81/6	..	81/ & 84/6
Patrolmen—Night ..	..	74/ & 84/	79 9	73/ & 83/	..	76/ & 86/
Shift Electricians ..	103 6	84/ & 90/	100 10	..	..	86/ & 92/
Switchboard Attendants ..	..	82 6	77 0	81 6	..	84 6
Other Adults ..	..	64 0	77 0	63 0	..	66 0
Electrical Trades—						
Fitters ..	103 6	90 0	100 10	89 0	90 3	92 0
Mechanics ..	97 6	84 0	98 I	83 0	90 3	86 0
Wiremen ..	97 6	84 0	98 I	83 0	85 5	86 0
Electroplating—						
Platers ..	84/ & 92/	80/ & 88/	88 0	79/ & 87/	90 3	82/ & 90/
Polishers ..	83/6 to 88/	86 0	82/6 to 88/	75 0	..	..
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths ..	93 0	89 0	101 4	88 0	90 3	91 0
Borers and Slotters ..	92 0	88 0	97 8	87 0	90 3	90 0
Brassfinishers ..	90/ & 92/	80/ & 88/	97 8	79/ & 87/	90 3	82/ & 90/
Coppersmiths ..	93 0	89 0	101 4	88 0	90 3	91 0
Drillers—Radial ..	80 0	76 0	85 8	75 0	90 3	78 0
Filters ..	92 0	88 0	97 8	87 0	90 3	90 0
Millers ..	92 0	88 0	97 8	87 0	90 3	90 0
Pattern Makers ..	101 0	97 0	103 0	96 0	97 5	99 0
Planers—						
Rail and Plate, Edge ..	84 0	80 0	83 0	79 0	83 10	82 0
Other ..	92 0	88 0	97 8	87 0	90 3	90 0
Shapers ..	92 0	88 0	97 8	87 0	90 3	90 0
Turners ..	92 0	88 0	97 8	87 0	90 3	90 0
Ironworking—Assistants—						
Bolermakers' Helpers ..	74 0	70 0	78 4	69 0	77 8	72 0
Labourers ..	74 0	70 0	78 4	69 0	72 9	72 0
Engineers' Labourers ..	74 0	70 0	76 8	69 0	77 8	72 0
Furnacemen's Assistants ..	74 0	70 0	76 8	69 0	77 8	72 0
Moulder's Labourers ..	74 0	70 0	76 8	69 0	77 8	72 0
Strikers ..	74/ & 76/	70/ & 72/	78 4	69/ & 71/	80 7	72/ & 74/

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Moulding—Iron—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coresmakers—Machine	77 0	73 0	97 8	72 0	90 3	75 0
Other ..	92 0	88 0	97 8	87 0	90 3	90 0
Dressers and Fettlers	76 0	72 0	73 4	71 0	77 8	74 0
Furnacemen ..	82/ & 83/	78/ & 79/	88/4 to 87/8	77/ & 78/	85 5	80/ & 81/
Moulders—Machine ..	77 0	73 0	94 0	74 0	90 3	77 0
Other ..	92 0	88 0	97 8	87 0	90 3	90 0
Sheet Metal Working—						
Canister Makers ..	74 0	70/ & 74/	89 4	67/ to 75/	84 II	91/8 & 95/4
Japanners—Coating or Brush-work ..	82 6	69 0	91 2	71 0	..	..
Ornamental ..	84 6	82 0	91 2	82 6	..	..
Solderers ..	74/ & 78/	70/ & 72/	91 2	69 0	84 II	..
Tinsmiths ..	88 0	79/ & 88/	91 2	79/6 & 86/6	92/5 & 100/II	91 8
Wallmaking—						
Case Wrkers ..	73 6	76 0	..	63 0	..	..
Labourers ..	73 6	76 0	..	63 0	..	..
Bettered Up ..	92 6	87 0	..	63/ to 77/6	..	..
Wire Working—						
Journeymen ..	87 6	75 6	..	78 0	80 3	885 0

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Aerated Water and Cordials—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bottlers ..	70/ to 73/	66/6 to 69/	74 0	70 6	76 0	74 0
Drivers (Motor) ..	75/ to 83/	73/ to 80/	83/ to 91/	72/ to 79/	83 0	167/6 to 74/8
" (One Horse) ..	70 0	68 0	81 0	67 0	83 0	63 0
Packers ..	68 0	64 0	74 0	67 6	76 0	72 0
Wrkers ..	68 0	64 0	..	67 6	76 0	72 0
Baking (Broad)—						
Board Hands ..	104 6	100 10	92/ to 97/	85 0	90 3	87 6
Carters (One Horse) ..	91 0	85 0	83 0	74 0	79 5	62 6
Doughmen ..	104/6 to 107/6	100 10	99 6	85 0	94 3	87 6
Ovenmen ..	109 6	100 10	97 0	85 0	90 3	87 6
Singlehands ..	107 0	110 0	99 6	90 0	94 3	87 6
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)—						
Adult Males ..	73 6	72 0	74 0	63 0	79 0	67 0
Bakers ..	88 6	81 0	81 6	68 0	87 0	75 6
Mixers ..	79 6	81 0	81 6	66 0	87 0	79 0
Brewing—						
Adult Males ..	95 0	97 0	82 0	97 6	86 0	92 6
Bottlers and Washers ..	95 0	97 6	82 0	97 6	87 0	92 6
Cellarmen ..	95 0	100 2	87 0	97 6	87/ & 92/	92 6
Drivers (Two Horses) ..	98 0	73 0	87 0	100 6	87 0	78 0
" (Motor under 3 tons) ..	103 6	73/ to 77/	84/ to 92/	103 6	..	75/ to 79/
Towermen ..	97 0	100 10	82 0	100 6	86 0	94 6
Butchering (Carcase)—						
Chilling Room Hands ..	83 6	71 ..	91 6	95 0	76 0	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	87 6	71 6	79 0	95 0	81 0	66 6
" (Mutton) ..	79 0	71 6	79 0	95 0	81 0	66 6
Scalders ..	99 6	78 9	91 6	109 0	81/ & 98/6	..
Slaughtermen (Beef) ..	130 0	96 0	101 6	130 0	98 6	108 0
" (Mutton) ..	(a)	96 0	101 6	130 0	98 6	108 0

(a) Piecework rates.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butchering (Retail)—						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	94 6	82 6	91 6	81 6	91 0	80 0
" "	77 0	70 0	82/6 & 85/6	69 0	76 0	..
General Hands	87 0	82 6	91 6	81 6	91 0	80 0
Shopmen ..	87/ to 94/6	82 6	91 6	81 6	91/ & 96/ 91/ & 96/	80 0
Smallgoodsmen ..	97 6	80 0	91 6	79 0	90 0	..
Cold Storage and Ice—						
Chamber Hands ..	81/6 & 97/	90 9	109 9	64/ to 73/	71 6	71 6
Pullers and Stackers ..	81 6	90 9	115 3	64/ to 73/	71 6	71 6
Confectionery—						
Journeymen ..	91 6	81 6	81 6	68/ & 73/6	81 9	84 6
Storemen ..	69 6	72 6	78 0	63 0	81 9	87 3
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Curers—First Hand ..	103 6	89 6	103 0	88 6	99 0	90 0
Cutters Up—First Hand	89 0	82 0	97 0	81 0	89 6	80 0
Ham Baggers ..	..	75 0	91 0	74 0	86 6	80 0
Lardmen ..	76 0	75/ to 82/	91 0	74/ to 81/	89 6	80 0
Rollers and Trimmers ..	81 0	82 0	84 9	81 0	84/6 & 89/6	80 0
Scalders ..	76 0	82 0	93 3	81 0	92 0	80 0
Slaughtermen ..	90 0	89 0	103 0	88 0	99 0	108 0
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand ..	96 0	89 6	103 0	88 6	99 0	90 0
Smokers—First Hand	82 0	82 0	97 0	81 0	84 6	80 0
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Adult Males ..	67 6	67 6	74 0	67 6	79 0	67 6
Soldiers ..	74 6	74 6	91 2	74 6	79 0	74 6
Malting—						
Maltsters ..	97/ & 99/	100 0	74 0	97 6	86 0	83 0
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders ..	82 0	72 0	75 6	66 0	..	65 3
Mixers or Blenders ..	75 0	74 0	75 6	68 0	..	65 3
Stone Dressers ..	(a)	79 0	75 6	73 0	..	65 3
Milling—Flour—						
Millers—Head ..	100 0	100 0	96 6	100 0	100 0	117 0
Shift ..	87/ to 97/6	87/ to 97/6	88/ to 96/	87/ to 97/6	87/ to 97/6	94/6 & 102/7
Packermen ..	75 0	75 0	76 6	75 0	75 0	85 6
Purifiers ..	78 0	78 0	76 6	78 0	78 0	81 0
Sikamen ..	78 0	78 0	76 6	78 0	78 0	81 0
Storemen—Head ..	80 0	80 0	81 6	80 0	80 0	90 0
Topmen ..	78 0	78 0	76 6	78 0	78 0	85 6
Truckers and Others ..	71/ to 75/	71/ to 75/	..	71/ to 75/	71/ to 75/	81 0
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilnmen ..	77 6	72 6	75 6	66 6	..	81/ & 85/6
Millers—Head ..	88 0	80 6	79/6 & 94/6	73 6	..	103 6
Pastrycooking—						
Carters ..	77 6	68 0	81 0	74 0	78 7	62 6
Pastrycooks ..	91 6	100 0	102 0	85 0	91/ & 98/6	83 0

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers ..	81 0	81 0	81 0	81 0	83 10	81 0
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters ..	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	104 0	96 0
Pressers ..	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	90 0	86 0
Tailors ..	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	90 0	86 0
Trimmers ..	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	90 0	86 0

Hourly rates—2s. 6d. per hour.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tailoring—Ready-made—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cutters	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	84 7	89 0
Folders	69 6	69 6	69 6	69 6	..	69 6
Machinists	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	..	86 0
Pressers	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	84 7	86 0
Tailors	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	84 7	86 0
Trimmers	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	84 7	86 0
Textile-Working—Woollen Mills—						
Carders	70 6	69/ to 75/	74 0	69/ to 75/	69/ to 75/	69/ to 75/
Dyehousemen	72 0	69/ to 74/	74 0	69/ to 74/	69/ to 74/	69/ to 74/
Labourers—General	70 6	69 0	74 0	69 0	69 0	69 0
Pattern Weavers	70 6	72 0	..	72 0	72 0	72 0
Scourers	71 0	69/ to 73/6	74 0	69/ to 73/6	69/ to 73/6	69/ to 73/6
Spinners	71 6	69/ to 70/6	85 0	60/ to 70/6	69/ to 70/6	69/ to 70/6
Tuners	74/6 to 86/	70/ to 86/	74/ to 85/	70/ to 86/	70/ to 86/	70/ to 86/

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bookbinding—						
Bookbinders	90 0	90 0	101 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Finishers	90 0	90 0	101 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Marblers	90 0	90 0	101 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Paper Rulers	90 0	90 0	101 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Engraving (Process)—(b)						
Engravers	100 0	105 0	..	82 0	..	..
Etchers—Half-tone	106 0	106/6 & 105/	104 0	94 6	..	..
Etchers—Line	100 0	103 0	99 0	80 6	..	..
Operators	106 0	106/6 & 105/	104 0	94 6	..	..
Printers	100 0	98 6	94 0	70 6	..	..
Routeras	95 0	96 6	91 0	70 6	..	..
Lithographing—						
Printers	90 0	90 0	105 0	90 0	..	90 0
Rotary Machinists	90 0	90 0	105 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Stone Polishers	74 0	74 0	85 0	74 0	..	74 0
Printing (Daily News-papers)—						
Compositors—						
Day Work	113 6	113 II	108 10	99 0	122 6	96 0
Night Work	123 6	131 4	116 2	108 0	136 3	105 0
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work	108 6	95 6	95 0	75 0	109 6	77 6
Night Work	118 6	104 6	100 0	84 0	122 6	86 6
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work	139/6 & 149/6	(a)	120 I	(a)	131 10	(a)
Night Work	149/6 & 159/6	(a)	127 5	(a)	144 7	(a)
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work	113 6	110 4	117 6	99 0	114 0	96 0
Night Work	123 6	119 4	122 6	108 0	126 9	105 0
Publishers	6 & 4 93/6 & 103/6	6 & 4 89/3 & 103/3	84/ to 100/	6 & 4 82/ to 91/	6 & 4 104/3 & 104/3 to 84/	..
Readers—						
Day Work	118 6	113 II	105 0	102 0	122 3	99 0
Night Work	128 6	131 4	110 0	111 0	135 3	108 0
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work	88 6	89 3	90 0	75 0	93 7	72 0
Night Work	98 6	98 3	95 0	84 0	106 4	81 0
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work	106 0	99 3	97/6 & 105/	85 0	107 8	84 0
Night Work	116 0	108 3	102/6 & 110/	94 0	120 4	93 0

(a) Piece-work rates.

(b) Other than in newspaper offices.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Printing (Job Offices)—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Compositors ..	90 0	90 0	101 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Electrotypes ..	90 0	90 0	101 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
General Hands ..	66 0	66 0	85 0	66 0	66 0	66 0
Linotype Operators ..	102 0	102 0	105/ & 112/4	102 0	102 0	102 0
Machinists ..	90 0	90 0	85/ & 101/	90 0	90 0	90 0
Monotype Operators ..	102 0	102 0	100/ & 106/	102 0	102 0	102 0
Monotype Casting						
Machinists ..	90 0	90 0	85 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Readers ..	96 0	96 0	101 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Stereotypers ..	90 0	90 0	101 0	90 0	90 0	90 0

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Brickmaking—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Burners ..	88 6	74 6	82/ to 88/	72 0	8 & 82/6	84 0
Carters—Two Horses	86 0	73 0	86 0	72 0	82 7	75 0
Drawers ..	88 6	74/ to 79/	76 6	80 0	(a)	84 0
Labourers ..	82 6	68 6	74 8	69 0	78 1	81 0
Machinemen ..	84 6	71 6	76 6	72/ & 75/	78 4	81 0
Panmen ..	82/6 & 86/6	71/6 & 75/6	74/8 & 76/6	72/ & 75/	78 1	81 0
Fitmen ..	86 6	74/6 to 79/6	74/8 & 76/6	74 0	78 1	81 0
Setters ..	88 6	74/ to 79/	74/8 & 76/6	80 0	82 7	87 0
Wheelers ..	82 6	70 0	74/8 & 76/6	69 0	78 4	81 0
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers	90 0	85 6	91 6	78 0	..	..
Finishers ..	90 0	85 6	91 6	78 0	..	..
Machinists—Boring ..	90 0	85 6	91 6	78 0	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	94 6	90 0	91 6	82 0	..	..
Candle Making—						
Acidifiers ..	72 6	75 0	78 0	66 0	..	..
General Hands ..	70 6	69 0	74 0	63 0	71 0	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	75 0	75 0	74 0	66 0	81 0	..
Moulders ..	72 6	75 0	78 0	66 0	80 0	..
Stillmen ..	75 6	75 0	78 0	66 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers—						
Guillotine and other						
Cutters ..	78/ to 81/	78/ to 81/	89 0	78/ to 81/	78/ to 81/	78/ to 81/
Other Adults ..	66 0	66 0	76 0	66 0	66 0	66 0
Coachmaking (Road)—						
Bodymakers ..	92 0	88 0	98 0	87 0	90 3	90 0
Labourers ..	68 0	64 0	77 0	63 0	72 9	66 0
Painters ..	92 0	88 0	98 0	87 0	90 3	90 0
Smiths ..	92 0	88 0	98 0	87 0	90 3	90 0
Trimmers ..	92 0	88 0	98 0	87 0	90 3	90 0
Wheelmaking Ma- chinsts ..	92 0	88 0	98 0	87 0	90 3	90 0
Wheelwrights ..	92 0	88 0	98 0	87 0	90 3	90 0
Fellmongering—						
Bate Hands ..	73 0	69 0	86 6	66 0	..	..
Green Hands ..	73 0	69 0	83 6	66 0	..	..
Limepit Men ..	73 0	69 0	86/6 & 89/6	66 0	..	..
Machinists ..	76 0	72 0	83/6 to 92/6	66 0	..	..
Soakhole Men ..	76 0	72 0	89 6	66 0	..	..
Wool Sorters ..	86 0	82 0	89 6	66 0	..	..

(a) Piece-work rates.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gas Making and Supply—						
Coke Trimmers ..	83 3	77 9	74 0	..	..	84 ..
Gas Fitters ..	97 6	94 5	109 6	96 6	98 3	71 0
Labourers ..	73 6	71 10	74 0	66 6	71 0	71 7
Mainlayers ..	85 1	85 3	85 0	92/6 to 93/6	83 0	84 6
Metermakers ..	92 6	84 0	..	96/6 to 120/6	95 0	84 6
Meter Testers ..	85 1	85 3	..	84 6	..	..
Service Layers ..	85 1	85 3	85 0	96 6	86 0	84 6
Stokers ..	89 3	88 10	99/ & 101/	86/3 to 87/9	87 9	85 8
Glassfoundering—						
Furnacemen ..	77 1	78 6	83 0	72 0	97 0	..
Labourers ..	68 6	69 6	74 0	63 0	88 0	..
Lehrmen ..	171 10	173 0	177 6	166 6	188 0	..
Sorters ..	70 10	72 0	76 0	66 6	90 6	..
Glass Working and Glazing—						
Bevelers ..	95 4	86 0	97 0	85 0	92 0	88 0
Cutters and Glaziers ..	93 6	86 0	91 0	85 0	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	93 6	86 0	..	85 0	..	..
Silvers	93 4	86 0	97 0	85 0	92 0	..
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking—						
Chainmakers ..	87/6 to 90/	85 0	86 6	1080 0	95 0	1180/ to 85/*
Engravers	90 0	1094 0	86/6 & 89/	1082 0	95 0	1180/ to 85/*
Mounters	87 6	85 0	86/6 & 89/	1088 0	95 0	1180/ to 85/*
Setters	90 0	85 0	89 0	1088 0	95 0	1180/ to 85/*
Watch and Clockmakers and Repairers	97 0	1090/ & 100/	91 6	1088 0	96 0	1185 0*
Masonry—Marble and Stone—						
Cutters	141 8	129 3	118 8	128 4	106 3	..
Machinists—						
Carborundum ..	115 0	83 0	118 8	91/8 to 102/8	106 3	..
Other	101/4 & 110/6	95 0	118 8	91/8 to 102/8	106 3	..
Masons	115 0	102 1	118 8	102 8	106 3	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters ..	78 0	78 0	92 6	78 0	78 0	78 0
Machinists	81 0	81 0	92 6	81 0	81 0	81 0
Paper Making—						
Beatermen	87 6	85 0	..	..	..	..
Breakermen	70 0	68 0	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men	69 6	67 0	..	..	..	..
Machinists	87 6	88 0	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen	72 6	67 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	96 6	64 0	..	..	..	..
Potteries—General—						
Burners—Head	82 6	75 6	82 0	84 0	..	81 0
Hollow-ware Presser	87 6	73 6	74 8	75 0	..	81 0
Sanitary Pressers	93 6	74 6	74 8	..	..	81 0
Throwers—Ist Class	93 6	80 6	93 0	100 0	..	84 0
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head	83 0	75 6	88 0	84 0	80 7	81 0
Drawers	77 6	72 6	74 8	84 0	72 9	..
Moulders	84 6	68 6	74 8	..	80 7	75/ & 76/6
Mould Makers	79 6	80 6	76 6	84 0	79 0	..
Setters	81 6	73 6	74 8	..	76/ & 80/7	76 6
Quarrying—						
Borers—						
Hand or Machine	87 0	83 0	83 2	80 6	79 11	79 0
Dressers	96 2	90 0	77 2	74 6	..	76 0
Facemen	89 0	86 0	83 2	74 6	..	64 0
Hammermen	85/ & 87/6	90 0	83 2	74 6	79 11	76 0
Machine Feeders	91 0	81 6	78/7 & 82/8	74 6	82 7	73 0
Quarrymen	96 2	..	86 10	74 6	79 11	79/ & 92/

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rubber Working— Calendar Hands ..	88/- & 92/-	84/- & 88/-	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	72 0	68 0	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	72 0	68 0	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers ..	74/- & 81/-	70/- & 77/-	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe Hands ..	74/- & 78/6	70/- & 74/6	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	70/- & 81/-	70/- & 77/-	..	..	..	..
Spreaders ..	75/- & 81/-	73/- & 79/-	..	..	..	..
Surgical Packing, and other Makers ..	74/- & 81/-	70/- & 77/-	..	..	..	..
Tyre Moulders ..	78 6	74 6	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness- making— Harnessmakers ..	87 0	87 0	87 0	82 0	90 3	87 0
Saddlers ..	87 0	87 0	87 0	82 0	90 3	87 0
Sail Making— Sailmakers ..	87 0	87 0	87 0	75 0	76 0	87 0
Ship Building— Carpenters and Joiners ..	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Dockers ..	94 0	94 0	86 2	94 0	86 2	..
Painters ..	94 0	94 0	86 2	94 0	86 2	..
Shipwrights ..	114 0	104 6	104 6	114 0	114 0	104 6
Soap Making— General Hands ..	70 6	69 0	74 0	63 0	71 0	64 4
Mixers ..	70 6	75 0	74 0	68 0	78 0	..
Soap Makers ..	82 6	79 6	74 0	..	76 0	78 4
Tanning and Currying— Beamsmen ..	77 0	77 0	77 0	77 0	77 0	77 0
Curriers ..	81 6	81 6	81 6	81 6	81 6	81 6
Japanners or Enam- ellers ..	74 6	74 6	74 6	74 6	74 6	74 6
Limemakers and Yardmen ..	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6
Machinists— Fleshing ..	77 0	77 0	77 0	77 0	77 0	77 0
Scouring ..	69 6	69 6	69 6	69 6	69 6	69 6
Splitting ..	81 6	81 6	81 6	81 6	81 6	81 6
Unhairing ..	71 6	71 6	71 6	71 6	71 6	71 6
Rollers and Strikers ..	73 6	73 6	73 6	73 6	73 6	73 6
Tablemen ..	71 6	71 6	71 6	71 6	71 6	71 6
Tent and Tarpaulin Making— Cutters ..	81/- to 87/-	81/- to 87/-	81/- to 87/-	75 0	..	81/- to 87/-
Machinists ..	81/- to 87/-	81/- to 87/-	81/- to 87/-	75 0	..	81/- to 87/-
Bewers—Hand ..	81/- to 87/-	81/- to 87/-	81/- to 87/-	75 0	..	81/- to 87/-
Tent Makers ..	81/- to 87/-	81/- to 87/-	81/- to 87/-	75 0	76 0	81/- to 87/-

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Building— Bricklayers— Surface ..	102 8	106 4	100 6	98 1	98 3	94 II
Sewer and Tunnel ..	108 2	114 7	109 6	98 1	98 3	101/II & 107/II
Carpenters ..	110 0	96 6	100 6	95 6	105 4	98 6
Labouring (Builders)..	77 II	73 8	91 2	72 5	84 2	76 I
Lathers ..	102 8	104 6	109 6	(a)	(a)	75 8
Metal Ceilers ..	102 0	95 4	100 6	..	..	94 II
Masons ..	115 0	102 1	118 8	102 8	106 3	94 II
Painters, Paperhangiers ..	100 10	91 8	109 6	90 2	97 7	83 0
Signwriters ..	108 2	91 8	109 6	90 2	97 7	83 0

(a) Mainly piece-work.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VII.—BUILDING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Building—continued.—						
Plasterers—						
Surface ..	6 102 8	6 101 9	6 109 6	6 98 1	6 106 6	6 91 3
Sewer or Tunnel ..	6 108 2	6 114 7	6 115/6 to 118/6	6 98 1	6 112/6 to 118/6	6 96/3 & 102/3
Plumbers, Gasfitters ..	6 111 10	6 99 0	6 109 6	6 97 2	6 99 9	6 85/11 to 114/8
Slaters ..	6 111 10	6 105 5	6 109 6	(a)	(a)	6 95 4
Tilers ..	6 111 10	6 99 11	6 109 6	6 98 1	6 92 4	6 95 4
Tuckpointers ..	6 97 6	6 100 10	6 109 6	6 98 1	(a)	6 111 0
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Concrete Workers ..	6 85/6 & 90/6	6 92 2	6 85/ to 94/2	73 6	6 77 0	78 6
Labourers ..	6 80 0	6 69 8	6 76 0	70 6	6 71 0	72 6
Miners—Sewer ..	1 & 6 103/6 & 122/	6 79/8 to 85/2	6 101 6	..	6 80 0	84 6
Pipe-jointers and Setters ..	6 88/6 & 93/	6 81 8	6 79/6 & 81/4	73/6 & 76/6	6 80/ & 89/	78 6

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coal Mining—						
Blacksmiths ..	14 113/6 to 122/	14 94/ & 101/	6 114/6 to 126/6	(b)	6 & 6 97/6	6 121 6
Bracemen ..	14 112 0	14 75/6 & 81/3	6 100/ to 117/6	..	..	..
Carpenters ..	14 109/6 to 124/6	6 95 6	6 109/6 to 126/6	..	..	6 107 0
Deputies ..	14 132/6 to 143/	6 105/ & 112/11	6 117/6 to 133/6	..	..	6 126 0
Engine Drivers—						
Winding and Loco.	14 117/ to 135/	6 99/ & 105/9	6 108/5 to 140/5	..	6 109/ to 117/	6 113/ to 124/6
Other ..	14 108/6 to 119/	6 90/ to 100/ 119/	6 103/1 to 129/7	..	..	6 111 6
Labourers—						
Surface ..	14 105 0	72/ to 77/	6 97/ to 114/	..	6 74 6	6 105 0
Underground ..	14 105/ to 108/6	6 81/ to 87/3	6 97/6 to 114/	..	6 82 0	6 105 0
Miners—						
Machine ..	(a)	(a)	6 114/6 to 131/6	..	6 95/ to 103/	..
Manual—Dry Work	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	6 93 6	(a)
Flatmen or Banksmen	14 108/ to 112/	6 92/6 to 99/3	6 97/6 to 114/	..	82 0	14 105 0
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	14 105/ to 129/6	6 92/6 to 99/3	6 110/3 to 126/6	..	6 94 6	14 119/6 to 123/3
Wet Work ..	14 105/ to 129/6	6 99/6 to 106/3	6 120/3 to 136/6	..	..	..
Shotfitters ..	14 126/6 to 137/	..	6 110/3 to 126/6	..	6 94 6	..
Timbermen ..	14 105/ to 129/6	6 92/6 to 99/3	6 110/3 to 126/6	..	6 94 6	..
Weighmen ..	14 112 0	6 98 6	6 100/6 to 119/	..	6 85/ to 94/	6 114 0
Wheelers ..	14 105/ to 112/	6 84/6 to 90/9	6 100/6 to 119/	..	..	6 105 0
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—						
Battery Feeders ..	6 & 74/6 to 83/6	61/ to 69/	6 84/4 to 89/10	(e)	6 83/ to 95/	63 0
Bracemen ..	1 & 77/6 to 83/6	6 65/ to 74/	6 89/10 to 95/4	..	6 92/ to 104/	68 0

(a) Piece-work rates. (b) Not mined. (c) South Australia—Particulars relating to rates of wage and hours of labour in the mining industry are not shown, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on account of the depression in the industry.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VIII.—MINING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasma
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—contd.						
Engine Drivers—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Stationary ..	* & 75/7 to 82/10	66/ to 84/	* 88/ to 109/	..	96/ to 102/	65/ to 83/
Winding and Loco. ..	* & 84/7 to 93/7	76/ to 90/	* 98/ to 120/	..	99/ to 111/	75/ to 89/
Firemen ..	* & 67/6 to 79/2	64/ to 71/	* 83/ to 100/10	..	89/ to 95/	63/ to 70/
Labourers ..	* 1 & 74/6 to 77/6	* 61/ to 69/	* 84/ to 89/10	..	* 83/ to 95/	* 63 o
Miners—						
Machine ..	* 1 & 83/6 to 86/6	* 65/ to 90/	* 98/ to 103/6	..	* 96/ to 108/	* 72/ to 75/
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	* 1 & 83/6 to 86/6	* 69/ to 86/	* 89/10 to 95/4	..	* 91/ to 110/	* 72/ to 75/
Wet Work ..	* 92 6	* 75/ to 92/	* 98/ to 104/6	..	* 100/ to 119/	* 75/ to 81/
Flatmen ..	* 1 & 77/6 to 83/6	* 65/ to 77/	* 89/10 to 95/4	..	* 92/ to 104/	* 68 o
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..	* 1 & 86/6	* 75/ to 90/	* 89/10 to 104/6	..	* 98/ to 115/	* 78 o
Wet Work ..	* 1 & 92/6 to 95/6	* 81/ to 96/	* 98/ to 104/6	..	* 107 to 124/	* 84 o
Timberman ..	* 1 & 82/ to 92/6	* 70/6 to 86/6	* 98/ to 103/6	..	* 98/ to 115/	* 75/ to 80/

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Railways—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—						
1st Class ..	* 115 6	108 6	* 109 1	105 0	* 117 0	113 o
2nd Class ..	* 109 6	103 6	* 103 7	102 0	* 109 0	107 o
3rd Class ..	* 103 6	99 6	* 97 2	96 0	* 101 0	101 o
4th Class ..	* 97 6	94 o	* 91 3	90 0	* 95 0	95 o
5th Class ..	* 91 6	88 o	* 91 3	..	* 95 0	89 o
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	* 85 6	82 o	* 84 4	81 o	* 92 0	83 o
2nd Class ..	* 79 6	76 o	* 78 10	76 6	* 86 0	77 o
3rd Class ..	* 73 6	70 o	* 78 10	73 6	* 81 0	71 o
Guards—						
1st Class ..	* 82/6 to 91/6	92/6 & 95/6	* 104 6	93/6 to 96/6	* 95 0	89/ to 92/
2nd Class ..	* 76/6 to 82/6	88/ & 91/	* 99 o	89/ to 92/	* 92 0	83/ to 86/
3rd Class ..	* 73/6 to 76/6	73/ to 82/	* 88 11	71/ to 74/	* 89 o	77/ to 80/
Porters ..	* 67/6 to 76/6	64/ to 82/	* 86 2	65/ to 69/6	* 71 o	65/ to 77/
Shunters—						
1st Class ..	* 97/6 to 99/6	1791 to 97/	* 104 6	87/6 to 90/6	* 89 o	80 o
2nd Class ..	* 93/ to 97/6	1786/6 to 89/6	* 97 2	80/ to 83/	* 86 o	..
3rd Class ..	* 81/ to 91/6	..	* 93 6	..	* 77 o	..
Ordinary ..	* 76 6	1770/ to 76/	* 84 10	..	* 77 o	77 o
Signalmen—						
Special ..	..	1799 6	* 98 1	87/6 to 96/6	* 98 o	..
1st Class ..	* 94/6 to 97/6	1791 o	* 95 10	84 6	* 89 o	77 o
2nd Class ..	* 91 6	85 o	* 92 2	81 6	* 83 o	74 o
3rd Class ..	* 88 6	80 6	* 84 10	75 6	* 77 o	..
4th Class ..	76/6 to 85/6	76 o	* 81 1	72 6	* 74 o	..

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tramways (Electric and Cable)—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Car Washers or Cleaners	67 6	70 0	81 7	65 0	..	68 0
Conductors—						
1st Year ..	70 6	70 0	76 6	67 0	73 0	66 6
2nd Year ..	73 6	73 0	76/6 to 79/6	69 0	83 0	69 6
3rd Year ..	76 6	76 0	79/6 to 89/6	73/ to 75/	83 0	72 6
Horse Drivers ..	73 6	71 0	81 0	..	..	..
Labourers ..	67 6	64 0	74 0	63 0	71 0	68 0
Maintenance Men ..	74 0	73 0	81 7	66 0	77 0	71 0
Motormen or Grip-						
men—						
1st Year ..	76 6	70 0	76 6	69 0	83 0	68 0
2nd Year ..	79 6	73 0	76/6 to 79/6	72 0	83 0	71 0
3rd Year ..	82 6	76 0	79/6 to 89/6	75/ to 76/6	83 0	74 0
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading ..	99 0	90 0	113 1	78 6	89 0	89 6
Other ..	91/ & 93/6	84 0	98 1	69 0	..	81 6
Pitmen ..	82 6	82 0	85/3 to 89/10	69/ to 72/	83 0	80 0
Signalmen ..	82/6 to 88/6	79 0	82/6 to 86/6	75/ to 81/6	..	..
Track Cleaners ..	76 6	70 0	74 6	66 0	86 0	68 0

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carriers—						
One Horse ..	78 6	68 0	81 0	67 0	78 7	70 0
Two Horses ..	83 6	73 0	86 0	72 0	82 7	75 0
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	82 6	68 0	81 0	67 0	79 4	70 0
Two Horses ..	90 0	73 0	86 0	72 0	81 5	75 0
Jinkers—						
One Horse ..	78 6	74 0	88 0	73 8	85 0	76 0
Two Horses ..	83 6	79 0	93 0	78 0	89 0	81 0
Sanitary Carters ..	86/6 & 91/6	71/ to 82/	82 0	70/ to 81/	78 3	73/ to 84/
Stable Hands ..	78/ & 83/	66 0	74 0	65 0	79 9	68 0
Motor Lorries and						
Wagons—						
Under 3 tons ..	80/6 & 90/6	73/ to 77/	83/ to 91/	72/ to 76/	81/10 & 85/10	75/ to 79/
3 tons or over ..	90/6 to 95/	80 0	96/ to 101/	79 0	89 0	82 0
Lift Attendants—						
Goods ..	71 6	72 0	80 0	63/ to 70/	72 9	..
Passenger ..	71 6	72 0	74/ & 76/	63/ to 70/	72 9	72 6

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Waterside Working—						
Wharf Labourers per hour	2 5	2 5	2/5 to 2/10	2 5	2 5	2 5
Passenger Vessels—Inter-state—						
Bakers per month				257/6 to 317/6		
Barmen "				227/6d		
Butchers "				257/6 to 297/6c		
Cooks—						
Chief "	"			367/6 to 397/6c		
Second "	"			287/6c		
Third "	"			227/6c		
Ships' "	"			277/6c		
Pantrymen "	"			247/6d		
Scullerymen "	"			207/6c		
Stewards—						
Chief Saloon "	"			237/6d		
Second "	"			267/6d		
Second Saloon "	"			267/6d		
Fore Cabin "	"			247/6d		
Bedroom and Other "	"				217/6 to 227/6d	
All Vessels—Interstate ^b						
A.B. Seamen per month				257/6		
Boatwains "				277/6		
Donkeymen "				317/6		
Firemen " "				297/6		
Greasers " "				297/6		
Lamp Trimmers " "				277/6		
Fuel Trimmers " "				257/6		
Marine Engineers ^d & ^e g—			Vessels.		Vessels.	
Chief per month			Under 100 N.H.P.		100 N.H.P. and over.	
Second " "			557/6 to 612/6		642/6 to 1,022/6	
Third " "			452/6		452/6 to 642/6	
Fourth " "			397/6		397/6 to 522/6	
5th, 6th, 7th and 8th " "			..		338/ to 462/6	
MERCHANT SERVICE ^d f —						328/
Masters per month						
Officers—						
Chief "	"		Seagoing Passenger Vessels.		Seagoing Cargo Vessels.	
Second "	"		125 tons or under. Over 10,000 tons.	60 tons or under. Over 10,000 tons.	480/ 1,242/6	
Third "	"		568/	1,682/6		
Fourth and Fifth " "	"		428/	642/6	368/ 562/6	
			368/	562/6	328/ 502/6	
			..	472/6	.. 432/6	
			328/		.. 328/	

a Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. c Not more than 8 hours per day. d Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, not more than 8 per day when in terminal ports. e Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. f Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. g Marins Engineers—Not more than 8 hours per day. Masters and Officers—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours. h Not more than 8 hours per day.

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Farming—						
General Hands ^a b ..	20/ to 32/6	7/6 to 20/	15/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 30/	20/ to 35/
Harvesters ^a b ..	30/ to 55/	25/ to 40/	30/ to 60/	30/ to 40/	25/ to 40/	30/ to 55/
Milkers ^a b ..	25/ to 35/	15/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	10/ to 20/	15/ to 25/	20/ to 35/
Ploughmen ^a b ..	27/6 to 32/6	12/6 to 25/	20/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	20/ to 40/	25/ to 32/6
Chaffcutters—						
Portable ..	..	*82 0	78 0	..	76/3 to 103/9	1275 0
Stationary ..	..	*76 0	78 0	69 0	76/3 to 103/9	1275 0

For footnotes, see next page.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Gardening— Gardeners ..	s. d. 60 0*	s. d. 68/ to 76/1	s. d. 85 8	s. d. 66/ to 69/	s. d. 77 8	s. d. 73 0
Labourers ..	48/ to 60/*	60/ to 65/	76 0	63/ to 66/	72 9	70 0
Nurserymen ..	60 0*	74 0	83 6	69/ to 75/	80 5	73 0
Labourers ..	48/ to 60/*	67 0	77 0	63/ to 69/	72 9	70 0
Pastoral Workers— Cooks b ..	78 0	78 0	124/6 to 133/3	78 0	78 0	78 0
Shearers .. per 100	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	29 0	30 0
Shed Hands b ..	74 0	74 0	75 6	74 0	82 6	74 0
Wool Pressers b ..	84 0	84 0	88 0	84 0	88 0	84 0
Rural Workers— Fruit Harvesters ..	63/10 to 65/8	62/ to 65/8	74 0	55/6 to 65/8	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, *see* note at commencement of table. *b* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. *c* Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. *d* Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated.

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)— Chefs ..	s. d. 80/ to 182/6	s. d. 80/6 to 110/	s. d. 99/ & 104/	s. d. 88/ to 113/	s. d. 89/1 & 96/10	s. d. 65/3 to 115/2
Cooks—Second ..	80/ to 132/6	74/6 to 92/6	89 0	73/ to 83/	75/8 & 81/5	64/2 to 91/10
Cooks—Third ..	77/6 to 102/6	74 6	89 0	73 0	74 8	64/2 to 75/1
Kitchenmen ..	69 6	68 6	76 6	63 0	72 6	64 2
Hairdressing— Hairdressers ..	88 6	90 0	89 0	88 0	87 0	85/ to 105/
Hotels— Barmen ..	77 0	73 0	80 0	80 0	91 0	79 3
Billiard Markers ..	67 6	68 6	74 0	63 0	72 6	64 2
Handymen ..	67 6	68 6	74 0	63 0	72 6	54/7 & 58/8
Lift Attendants ..	67 6	72 0	74 0	63 0	..	55/11 & 64/2
Porters—Day Work ..	67 6	68 6	74 0	65 6	72 6	55 11
Porters—Night Work ..	72 6	68 6	74 0	65 6	74 8	64 2
Waiters—Head ..	76 6	74 0	74 0	73/ to 76/	..	74/1 & 86/
Waiters—Other ..	69 6	68 6	74 0	68 6	73 8	57/9 & 74/1
Restaurants— Pantrymen ..	67 6	67 0	76 6	65 0	72 6	64 2
Waiters ..	67 6	67 0	76 6	68/6 & 69/6	72 6	57/9 to 74/1

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Factory Engine Driving— Engine Drivers (Stationary)— 1st Class ..	s. d. 80/ to 83/	s. d. 77 6	s. d. 101 0	s. d. 75/ to 78/	s. d. 80/ to 83/	s. d. 78 to 81/
2nd Class ..	77/ to 80/	74 6	93 0	72/ to 75/	76/ to 80/	75/ to 78/
3rd Class ..	77/ to 80/	74 6	85 0	72/ to 75/	76/ to 80/	75/ to 78/
Firemen— 1st Class ..	74 0	74 6	83 0	72 0	73 0	72 0
2nd Class ..	71/ to 72/6	71 6	..	64/6 to 71/	70/ to 71/6	69/ to 71/
Greasers ..	71 0	67 0	83 0	66 0	70 0	69 0
Trimmers ..	69 6	67 0	79 0	64 6	69 6	67 0

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Municipal—						
Labourers ..	682 6	66 0	676 0	63 0	672 9	71 6
Street Sweepers ..	682 6	71 0	676 0	63 0	672 9	71 6
Shop and Other Assistants—						
Boot Salesmen ..	685 0	1186 0	689 0	75 0	81 0	80/ to 95/
Chemists' Assistants ..	697 0	110 0	6100 6	80 0	..	110 0
Clerks ..	682/6 to 87/6	6 & 8 79/	689 0	6 & 71/6	79 0	699 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	685 0	88 0	689 0	77 6	81 0	80/ to 95/
Furniture Salesmen ..	685 6	1195 0	689 0	74 6	81 0	107 0
Grocery Salesmen ..	680 0	80 0	689 0	72 6	81 0	79 3
Hardware Salesmen ..	685 0	80 0	689 0	74 6	81 0	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants ..	682 7	81 0	689 0	75 0	81 0	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts. ..	676 0	85 0	689 0	73 0	81 0	79 3
Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &c.—						
Night Watchmen ..	671/6 & 75/	1969/4 & 81/10	677 0	1969 6	..	66 6
Office Cleaners ..	674/ to 84/	70 6	674/ & 79/	63 0	675 3	18 70 0
Packers—General ..	678/6 to 81/	65 6	679 0	66 0	81 0	66/6 to 71/6
Storemen—General ..	675/6 to 78/6	65 6	679 0	66 0	81 0	66/6 to 71/6
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers ..	677 0	72 6	679 0	66 0	81 0	73 6
Storemen ..	675 6	72/6 to 78/	679 0	66 0	81 0	73 6
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers ..	678/6 to 80/6	70 0	679 0	66 0	81 0	73 6
Storemen ..	675/6 to 76/6	70 0	679 0	66 0	81 0	73 6

Section V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1934.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 149.)

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Biscuit Making— Adult Females ..	s. d. 6 39 0	s. d. 36 6	s. d. 6 39 0	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 6 40 9	s. d. 29 6
Conffectionery— Adult Females ..	s. d. 6 37 6	s. d. 38 6	s. d. 6 39 0	s. d. 32 0	..	s. d. 41 4
Jam Making and Preserving— Fillers ..	s. d. 41 0	s. d. 41 0	s. d. 6 44 6	s. d. 41 0	s. d. 38 4	s. d. 41 0
Other Adults ..	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 6 44 6	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 38 4	s. d. 35 0
Tea Packing— Head Women ..	s. d. 6 37 3	s. d. 46 6	s. d. 6 42/6 to 50	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	s. d. 6 37 3	s. d. 40 6	s. d. 6 39 0	s. d. 36 6	s. d. 38 10	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars)— Ringers ..	s. d. 6 40 6	s. d. 6 42 0	..	..	s. d. 37 4	..
Wrapper Leaf Stripper ..	s. d. 6 48 0	s. d. 6 49 6	..	..	s. d. 37 4	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bootsmaking— Machinists — Wax Thread ..	s. d. 6 48 9	s. d. 6 48 9	s. d. 6 48 9	s. d. 6 48 9	s. d. 6 44 3	s. d. 6 48 9
Other Adults ..	s. d. 6 41 9	s. d. 6 41 9	s. d. 6 41 9	s. d. 6 41 9	..	s. d. 6 41 9
Dressmaking— Adult Females ..	s. d. 6 38/ to 58/6	s. d. 6 38/ to 58/6	s. d. 6 38/ to 58/6	s. d. 6 38/ to 58/6	s. d. 6 43/2 & 44/10	s. d. 6 38/ to 58/6
Dyers and Cleaners— Adult Females ..	s. d. 6 38/ to 44/6	s. d. 6 38/ to 44/6	s. d. 6 38/ to 44/6	s. d. 6 38/ to 44/6	s. d. 6 52 10	s. d. 6 38/ to 44/6
Hat Making (Straw)— Finishers and Machinists ..	s. d. 6 41 6	s. d. 6 41 6	s. d. 6 41 6	s. d. 6 41 6	..	s. d. 6 41 6
Millinery— Adult Females ..	s. d. 6 38/ to 41/6	s. d. 6 38/ to 41/6	s. d. 6 38/ to 41/6	s. d. 6 38/ to 41/6	s. d. 6 41 7	s. d. 6 38/ to 41/6
Shirt Making— Adult Females ..	s. d. 53/6	s. d. 53/6	s. d. 53/6	s. d. 53/6	s. d. 6 41/7 & 48/1	s. d. 6 38/ to 53/6
Tailoring (Order)— Machinists— Coat Hands ..	s. d. 6 48 6	s. d. 6 48 6	s. d. 6 48 6	s. d. 6 48 6	s. d. 6 56 3	s. d. 6 48 6
Trousers, Vest Hands ..	s. d. 6 43 0	s. d. 6 43 0	s. d. 6 43 0	s. d. 6 43 0	s. d. 6 46/11 to 49/3	s. d. 6 43 0
Tailoresses— Coat Hands ..	s. d. 6 48 6	s. d. 6 48 6	s. d. 6 48 6	s. d. 6 48 6	s. d. 6 56/3 to 57/4	s. d. 6 48 6
Trousers, Vest Hands ..	s. d. 6 43 0	s. d. 6 43 0	s. d. 6 43 0	s. d. 6 43 0	s. d. 6 46/7 to 49/3	s. d. 6 43 0
Tailoring (Ready-made)— Machinists— Coat Hands ..	s. d. 6 46 0	s. d. 6 46 0	s. d. 6 46 0	s. d. 6 46 0	s. d. 6 44 0	s. d. 6 46 0
Trousers, Vest Hands ..	s. d. 6 41 0	s. d. 6 41 0	s. d. 6 41 0	s. d. 6 41 0	s. d. 6 41 7	s. d. 6 41 0
Tailoresses— Coat Hands ..	s. d. 6 46 0	s. d. 6 46 0	s. d. 6 46 0	s. d. 6 46 0	s. d. 6 44 0	s. d. 6 46 0
Trousers, Vest Hands ..	s. d. 6 41 0	s. d. 6 41 0	s. d. 6 41 0	s. d. 6 41 0	s. d. 6 41 7	s. d. 6 41 0
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)— Comb Minders ..	s. d. 6 37 3	s. d. 6 37 3	s. d. 6 39 0	s. d. 6 37 3	s. d. 6 37 3	s. d. 6 37 3
Drawers and Menders ..	s. d. 6 36/3 to 39/3	s. d. 6 36/3 to 39/3	s. d. 6 39 0	s. d. 6 36/3 to 39/3	s. d. 6 36/3 to 39/3	s. d. 6 36/3 to 39/3
Warpers ..	s. d. 6 39 3	s. d. 6 39 3	s. d. 6 39 0	s. d. 6 39 3	s. d. 6 39 3	s. d. 6 39 3
Weavers—Loom ..	s. d. 6 40 3	s. d. 6 40 3	s. d. 6 39 0	s. d. 6 40 3	s. d. 6 40 3	s. d. 6 40 3
Other Adults ..	s. d. 6 34 3	s. d. 6 34 3	s. d. 6 39 0	s. d. 6 34 3	s. d. 6 34 3	s. d. 6 34 3
Underclothing— Adult Females ..	s. d. 6 38/ to 51/6	s. d. 6 38/ to 51/6	s. d. 6 38/ to 51/6	s. d. 6 38/ to 51/6	s. d. 6 43/2 & 44/10	s. d. 6 38/ to 51/6

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bedding and Furniture—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bedding Machinists ..	6 41 0	6 38 6	6 44 0	6 37 0	44 10	6 39 0
Picture Frame Workers ..	6 46 6	6 48 6	..	..	44 10	..
Bookbinding—						
Folders and Sewers ..	6 43 6	6 43 6	6 43/9 to 49/	6 43 6	6 43 6	6 43 6
Brush Making—						
Adult Females ..	6 45 0	40 0	6 41 0	35 0	..	..
Candle and Soap Making—						
Adult Females ..	6 38 0	35 9	6 40 0	34 9	..	26 7
Cardboard Box Making—						
Box Makers ..	6 40/6 to 45/6	6 40/6 to 45/6	6 42 0	6 40/6 to 45/6	6 40/6 to 45/6	..
Other Adults ..	6 35/6 to 39/6	6 35/6 to 39/6	6 42 0	6 35/6 to 39/6	6 35/6 to 39/6	..
Jewellery—						
Chainmakers ..	6 45/ to 50/	85 0	6 61 0	..	50 9	..
Gilders ..	6 45 0	77 6	6 51 0	10 55 0	50 9	..
Polishers ..	6 45 0	85 0	6 51 0	10 55 0	50 9	..
Scratch Brushers ..	6 45 0	40 0	6 51 0	10 55 0	50 9	..
Leather Goods—						
Adult Females ..	6 43 1	6 43 1	6 43 1	42 0	6 46 6	6 43 1
Paper Making—						
Adult Females ..	6 37 0	35 1	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Adult Females ..	6 35/6 to 40/6	6 35/6 to 40/6	6 43 9	6 35/6 to 40/6	6 35/6 to 40/6	..
Potteries—						
Adult Females ..	6 36 6	6 34 6	6 44 0	..	..	..
Printing—						
Jobbing Office Assistants ..	6 43 6	6 43 6	6 43 9	6 43 6	6 43 6	6 43 6
Lithographing Feeders ..	6 42 6	6 42 6	6 43 9	6 42 6	6 42 6	6 42 6
Rubber Working—						
Adult Females ..	6 36 6	6 34 6	..	..	..	..
Tent and Tarpaulin Making						
Machinists ..	6 43 1	6 43 1	6 43 1	38 0	6 40 4	6 43 1

GROUP XIII.—HOUSEHOLD, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Hotels—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Barmaids ..	6 57 6	59 6	6 74 0	48 6	92 2	61 0
Housemaids ..	6 45 6	46 6	6 41 6	40 6	52 5	48 0
Laundresses ..	6 51 0	49 6	6 47 6	44 6	52 5	51 0
Waitresses—Head ..	6 51 6	49 6	6 41 6	45 6	..	51 0
" Other ..	6 46 6	45 6	6 41 6	40 6	52 5	47 0
Laundries—						
General Hands ..	6 36 6	6 36 6	6 40 0	34 6	45 8	24 0
Machinists—						
Shirt and Collar ..	6 36/6 & 40/	6 45 0	6 40 0	38 6	49 8	24/ & 30/
Sorters ..	6 38 0	36 6	6 40 0	38 6	45 8	24 0
Starchers ..	6 36 6	6 42 9	6 40 0	34 6	45 8	24 0
Washers ..	6 36/6 & 42/6	6 47/6 to 72/9	6 40 0	34 6	54 8	36 0
Cleaning—						
Adult Females ..	6 45/ & 47/3	6 60 0	6 54/ to 58/	39 6	(a) 1 9	..
Restaurants—						
Pantry Maids ..	6 41 6	36 9	6 42 6	35 6	6 43 8	46 0
Waitresses ..	6 39/6 & 41/	36 9	6 42 6	37/ & 44/6	6 41 9	45/ to 52/

(a) Per hour, with minimum of 25 hours per week.

SECTION V.—*continued.*

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Clerks, &c.—						
Cashiers ..	6 43 9	5 & 8 46/6	6 69 0	6 & 8 45/	(a) 47 6	54 0
Clerical Assistants ..	6 43 9	5 & 8 46/6	6 69 0	6 & 8 45/	..	54 0
Saleswomen—						
Boot ..	6 50 0	11 38 0	6 54 6	40 0	6 45/7 & 49/8	6 45 0
Drapery ..	6 50 0	45 0	6 54 6	40 0	6 45/7 & 53/7	6 45 0
Fruit and Confectionery	6 40 6	38 6	6 54 6	..	6 45 7	49 6
Newsagent and Book- stall ..	6 49 10	36 6	6 54 6	40 0	6 45 7	45 0
Tobacconists ..	6 51 0	70 0	6 54 6	47 0	6 45 7	49 6

(a) 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

APPENDIX.

Section VI.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries.

Industry and Occupation	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL). (a)			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1934.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1934.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1934.		Sept., 1914.		1st Oct., 1934.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Furniture—			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	\$	\$		
Cabinet Makers .. .	60 0	48	93 6	44	39 5	46½ to 54	82 9	47	60 8½	47	84 4	44	20.41	60	14.89	47
Upholsterers .. .	60 0	48	93 6	44	38 8	46½ to 54	82 9	47	60 8½	47	84 4	44	20.41	60	17.68	43
French Polishers .. .	60 0	48	93 6	44	37 5	46½ to 54	82 9	47	60 8½	47	84 4	44	20.41	60	14.69	47
Sawmilling—																
Machinists, Planing .. .	63 0	48	80 0 to 86 0	48	..	..	..	..	57 0	47	80 4	47	14.58	55		
" Shaping .. .	69 0	48	89 0	48	..	..	..	..	45 0	47	80 4	47	16.56	55	14.96	46
Sawyers, Band or Jig .. .	68 0	48	80 0 to 92 0	48	..	..	..	..	48 0	47	74 5	47	16.56	55	13.58	45
" Circular .. .	54 0 to 60 0	48	78 0 to 86 0	48	..	..	..	..	54 0	47	78 4	47	14.99	55	16.37	45
Engineering, and Metal Working—																
Fitters and Turners .. .	70 0	48	92 0	44	38 11	53 to 54	62 11	47	64 7	47	81 7	44	..	..	24.55	45

(a) The rates of wage shown for occupations in the manufacturing industries are the average of the rates paid in various establishments.

Engineering and Metal Working—contd.																				
Patternmakers	..	..	..	..	74	0	48	101	0	44	42	I	53 to 54	67	7	47	69	0	49
Moulders (Iron)	..	..	..	68	0	48	77	0	44	41	8	53 to 54	62	II	47	64	7½	47	
Tinsmiths	..	..	..	72	0	48	92	0	44	..	..	54	..	..	..	62	8	47	
Milling (Flour)—																				
Millers (Shift)	..	..	..	63	0	48	87	0	44	..	..	72	0	44	48	0	48	86	5 (a)
Packermen	..	..	..	70	0	48	97	6	44	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	48	82	10
Bootmakers	..	..	..	51	0	48	75	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	48	14	58
Tailoring (Ready made)—																				
Cutters	..	..	..	65	0	48	89	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	52	0 to 60	45	92	6
Pressers (Coat)	..	..	..	60	0	48	86	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	55	0	45	78	9
Trimmers	..	..	..	65	0	48	86	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	52	0 to 60	45	78	9
Bookbinding—																				
Bookbinders	65	0	48	90	0	44	33	II	50 to 51	80	0	48	65	0	48	88	0
Paper Rulers	65	0	48	90	0	44	33	II	50 to 51	80	0	48	65	0	48	88	0
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—																				
Compositors (Day work)	..			88	0	48	113	6	44	35	8	50	89	0	48	65	0	48	88	6
Readers	..			80	0	48	118	6	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	0
Compositors (Jobbing Offices)	..			65	0	48	90	0	44	35	8	50	89	0	48	65	0	48	88	6
Linotype Operators	80	0	48	102	0	44	48	74	0	48	94	6
Building—																				
Bricklayers	78	0	48	102	8	44	40	7	49½	69	6	44	70	6	47	93	I
Carpenters	72	0	48	110	0	44	39	II	49½	69	6	44	64	7½	47	88	0
Labourers—Carpenters	60	6	44	77	II	44	27	0	49½	52	3	44	51	4	47	72	7
Concrete Workers	60	6	44	77	II	44	27	0	49½	52	3	44	54	10	47	72	7
Earth Excavators	60	6	44	77	II	44	27	0	49½	52	3	44	54	10	47	72	7

(a) Kilnmen (Christchurch).

(b) Average of various establishments.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1934.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1934.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1934.		Sept., 1914.		1st Oct., 1934.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Building— <i>continued.</i>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Painters	64 0	48	100 10	44	36 3	49½	66 0	44	60 6	44	84 4	44	21.00	54	26.40	44
Paperhanglers	64 0	48	100 10	44	36 3	49½	69 6	44	60 6	44	84 4	44	21.00	54	26.40	44
Plasterers	78 0	48	102 8	44	40 0	49½	69 6	44	66 0	44	84 4	44	25.65	48	29.48	44
Plumbers	72 0	48	111 10	44	39 8	49½	69 6	44	62 4	44	89 10	44	22.31	54	28.60	44
Tramways—Conductors—									to 66 0							
1st year	48 0	48	70 6		(a) { 64 0 to 73 0 }	48	{ 42 0 to 48 0 }	48	{ 84 0 to 88 0 }	48	{ 12.84 to 13.41 }	60	..	..	..	..
2nd year	51 0	48	73 6										12.84	60	..	..
3rd year	54 0	48	76 6										13.41	60	28.89	54
Motormen—																
1st year	54 0	48	76 9		(a) { 64 0 to 73 0 }	48	{ 48 0 to 54 0 }	48	{ 88 0 to 92 0 }	48	{ 12.84 to 13.41 }	60	..	..	..	..
2nd year	57 0	48	79 6										12.84	60	..	..
3rd year	60 0	48	82 6										13.41	60	28.89	54
Carrying (Merchandise)—																
Carters (1 horse)	50 0	56½	78 6	44	25 7	(b)	55 0 and 56 0	48	48 0	48	77 8	48	20.41	54	26.50	54
Municipal—Labourers	57 0	48	82 6	44	26 9	(b)	56 11	47	50 11 to 58 9	47	81 1	47	11.83	54	18.00	48

(a) Hours were reduced in 1919. (b) Not available.

Section VII.

Retail Price Index Numbers—1911.—Base.—The index-numbers in the following tables are computed for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on a different basis to those given in previous sections of this Report. As indicated in the headings to the tables the rent constituent is based upon the weighted average of *all houses*. The index-numbers are directly comparable with those published in Labour Report, No. 15, and in Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics previous to No. 99.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Food and Groceries Only.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney	1,824	1,808	1,748	1,657	1,608	1,588	1,533	1,539	1,555	1,540	1,519	1,480	1,423	1,428	1,444	1,423	1,454	1,468	1,478	1,499
Newcastle	1,817	1,794	1,727	1,624	1,606	1,586	1,508	1,506	1,519	1,507	1,503	1,452	1,406	1,415	1,440	1,449	1,407	1,495	1,494	1,510
Broken Hill	2,214	2,195	2,068	1,978	1,901	1,861	1,734	1,732	1,745	1,719	1,728	1,624	1,571	1,580	1,565	1,573	1,504	1,639	1,656	1,667
Goulburn	1,856	1,800	1,722	1,609	1,565	1,551	1,463	1,452	1,466	1,504	1,459	1,402	1,408	1,407	1,393	1,435	1,462	1,462	1,466	1,469
Bathurst	1,790	1,775	1,712	1,615	1,580	1,561	1,490	1,496	1,492	1,492	1,463	1,406	1,303	1,379	1,420	1,411	1,436	1,450	1,450	1,410
Weighted Average—New South Wales	1,833	1,817	1,754	1,661	1,615	1,594	1,535	1,540	1,555	1,541	1,523	1,480	1,425	1,430	1,447	1,428	1,459	1,473	1,482	1,503
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne	1,683	1,677	1,640	1,528	1,493	1,419	1,370	1,373	1,405	1,378	1,345	1,291	1,230	1,256	1,295	1,312	1,298	1,339	1,342	1,370
Ballarat	1,767	1,763	1,708	1,573	1,527	1,450	1,427	1,415	1,432	1,386	1,354	1,313	1,275	1,295	1,330	1,332	1,355	1,398	1,379	1,402
Bendigo	1,766	1,783	1,733	1,574	1,542	1,470	1,442	1,443	1,428	1,413	1,390	1,340	1,288	1,294	1,325	1,354	1,400	1,420	1,419	1,420
Geelong	1,664	1,671	1,623	1,539	1,441	1,385	1,369	1,392	1,421	1,412	1,393	1,336	1,288	1,307	1,346	1,336	1,335	1,373	1,351	1,374
Warrnambool	1,719	1,713	1,653	1,583	1,506	1,426	1,420	1,440	1,462	1,452	1,429	1,385	1,301	1,323	1,363	1,350	1,360	1,415	1,400	1,425
Weighted Average—Victoria	1,689	1,685	1,645	1,532	1,494	1,421	1,376	1,379	1,408	1,381	1,349	1,297	1,237	1,262	1,301	1,315	1,305	1,345	1,346	1,373
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane	1,605	1,537	1,490	1,402	1,429	1,410	1,355	1,374	1,361	1,335	1,304	1,279	1,238	1,245	1,255	1,262	1,286	1,306	1,301	1,306
Toowoomba	1,590	1,547	1,406	1,419	1,430	1,370	1,318	1,338	1,330	1,326	1,297	1,254	1,204	1,202	1,218	1,222	1,233	1,252	1,231	1,250
Rockhampton	1,743	1,656	1,611	1,514	1,556	1,516	1,457	1,502	1,508	1,458	1,421	1,393	1,338	1,355	1,342	1,322	1,350	1,392	1,362	1,371
Charters Towers	1,852	1,796	1,656	1,605	1,637	1,637	1,581	1,595	1,605	1,583	1,548	1,531	1,470	1,443	1,412	1,412	1,437	1,450	1,433	1,442
Warwick	1,651	1,608	1,556	1,460	1,454	1,437	1,404	1,413	1,390	1,396	1,372	1,347	1,283	1,295	1,306	1,311	1,314	1,332	1,292	1,296
Weighted Average—Queensland	1,626	1,559	1,508	1,421	1,448	1,424	1,370	1,391	1,381	1,355	1,324	1,298	1,253	1,260	1,267	1,271	1,294	1,313	1,304	1,310

SECTION VII.—continued.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY—continued.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide ..	1,779	1,758	1,633	1,528	1,493	1,449	1,349	1,354	1,406	1,397	1,351	1,280	1,271	1,307	1,328	1,324	1,357	1,405	1,348	1,371
Kadina, &c.	1,942	1,931	1,837	1,700	1,684	1,584	1,473	1,492	1,561	1,583	1,519	1,447	1,419	1,435	1,432	1,449	1,489	1,529	1,485	1,507
Port Pirie ..	1,917	1,910	1,784	1,679	1,626	1,552	1,459	1,466	1,528	1,459	1,452	1,373	1,334	1,345	1,336	1,379	1,443	1,415	1,447	
Mount Gambier ..	1,755	1,675	1,641	1,540	1,420	1,384	1,360	1,373	1,409	1,400	1,370	1,341	1,322	1,321	1,323	1,325	1,330	1,350	1,309	1,338
Peterborough ..	1,954	1,947	1,865	1,699	1,631	1,581	1,468	1,497	1,522	1,482	1,443	1,388	1,367	1,378	1,390	1,391	1,419	1,449	1,400	1,426
Weighted Average—South Australia ..	1,792	1,771	1,649	1,542	1,505	1,459	1,359	1,365	1,418	1,407	1,362	1,300	1,281	1,315	1,334	1,330	1,363	1,409	1,354	1,378
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c.	1,820	1,808	1,700	1,546	1,568	1,548	1,442	1,419	1,477	1,492	1,423	1,358	1,318	1,387	1,355	1,349	1,402	1,472	1,446	1,449
Kalgoorlie, &c.	2,087	2,130	2,078	1,843	1,810	1,800	1,747	1,753	1,770	1,767	1,734	1,696	1,662	1,686	1,683	1,660	1,604	1,800	1,793	1,768
Northam ..	1,938	1,954	1,873	1,684	1,632	1,595	1,549	1,540	1,553	1,571	1,523	1,458	1,414	1,473	1,449	1,436	1,487	1,555	1,524	1,504
Bunbury ..	2,018	2,015	1,915	1,701	1,649	1,638	1,560	1,492	1,481	1,524	1,489	1,449	1,374	1,433	1,439	1,423	1,475	1,548	1,516	1,507
Geraldton ..	1,977	1,972	1,903	1,691	1,677	1,672	1,611	1,608	1,609	1,609	1,531	1,414	1,334	1,360	1,364	1,385	1,485	1,485	1,487	
Weighted Average—Western Australia ..	1,858	1,853	1,752	1,536	1,599	1,580	1,482	1,462	1,512	1,526	1,461	1,398	1,357	1,420	1,393	1,385	1,435	1,500	1,475	1,475
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart ..	1,762	1,757	1,705	1,584	1,545	1,476	1,401	1,412	1,456	1,450	1,410	1,385	1,319	1,341	1,390	1,364	1,333	1,404	1,427	1,456
Launceston ..	1,734	1,713	1,679	1,574	1,525	1,469	1,415	1,399	1,430	1,413	1,375	1,348	1,299	1,315	1,338	1,315	1,304	1,377	1,383	1,410
Burnie ..	1,832	1,857	1,799	1,676	1,550	1,514	1,474	1,492	1,535	1,501	1,466	1,431	1,371	1,479	1,366	1,345	1,329	1,432	1,439	1,474
Devonport ..	1,719	1,719	1,691	1,577	1,550	1,479	1,427	1,455	1,527	1,500	1,430	1,424	1,365	1,374	1,368	1,346	1,425	1,437	1,472	
Queenstown ..	1,940	1,949	1,919	1,829	1,774	1,662	1,611	1,636	1,634	1,624	1,606	1,553	1,569	1,563	1,558	1,563	1,617	1,625		
Weighted Average—Tasmania ..	1,761	1,753	1,708	1,593	1,548	1,483	1,417	1,422	1,462	1,451	1,411	1,386	1,326	1,345	1,380	1,357	1,334	1,406	1,422	1,449
Weighted Average—Thirty Towns..	1,762	1,745	1,682	1,577	1,545	1,503	1,442	1,446	1,471	1,454	1,423	1,376	1,325	1,344	1,365	1,361	1,378	1,410	1,407	1,427
Weighted Average—Six Capital Cities	1,751	1,734	1,673	1,568	1,538	1,496	1,435	1,439	1,465	1,448	1,416	1,369	1,317	1,337	1,359	1,355	1,371	1,404	1,401	1,422

SECTION VII.—continued.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Housing—All Houses.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town	1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney ..	..	1,890	1,877	1,817	1,773	1,736	1,668	1,625	1,518	1,504	1,496	1,477	1,468	1,461	1,453	1,458	1,457	1,462	1,463	1,459	1,457
Newcastle ..	..	1,503	1,546	1,516	1,498	1,470	1,409	1,370	1,213	1,222	1,209	1,208	1,198	1,193	1,192	1,193	1,197	1,205	1,220	1,227	
Broken Hill ..	..	1,010	1,015	1,012	1,012	1,016	1,009	1,006	873	887	887	894	893	897	897	899	904	913	924	928	930
Goulburn ..	..	1,846	1,832	1,791	1,630	1,579	1,524	1,507	1,407	1,398	1,391	1,380	1,372	1,374	1,370	1,372	1,369	1,371	1,373	1,375	1,369
Bathurst ..	..	1,310	1,310	1,300	1,316	1,299	1,291	1,277	1,124	1,121	1,110	1,100	1,103	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,102	1,107	1,103	1,102	
Weighted Average—New South Wales ..	..	1,835	1,822	1,767	1,724	1,690	1,625	1,583	1,471	1,460	1,452	1,435	1,426	1,420	1,413	1,418	1,416	1,422	1,429	1,427	1,426

VICTORIA.

Melbourne ..	..	1,805	1,788	1,706	1,620	1,555	1,513	1,470	1,450	1,434	1,412	1,406	1,397	1,401	1,391	1,390	1,393	1,394	1,403	1,421	1,424
Ballarat ..	..	1,311	1,308	1,304	1,286	1,266	1,243	1,214	1,200	1,233	1,231	1,237	1,236	1,240	1,240	1,242	1,241	1,239	1,240	1,250	1,248
Bendigo ..	..	1,306	1,279	1,228	1,219	1,169	1,130	1,080	1,082	1,074	1,074	1,068	1,072	1,073	1,074	1,088	1,096	1,107	1,105	1,112	
Geelong ..	..	1,593	1,556	1,511	1,457	1,484	1,471	1,441	1,428	1,395	1,383	1,368	1,355	1,355	1,353	1,354	1,355	1,356	1,365	1,372	1,371
Warrnambool ..	..	1,473	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,454	1,448	1,430	1,436	1,420	1,416	1,417	1,409	1,393	1,387	1,390	1,404	1,401	1,408	1,412	1,414
Weighted Average—Victoria ..	..	1,756	1,739	1,663	1,585	1,526	1,486	1,445	1,425	1,411	1,392	1,386	1,377	1,381	1,372	1,372	1,375	1,376	1,389	1,406	1,408

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane ..	..	1,481	1,351	1,286	1,257	1,221	1,224	1,203	1,167	1,187	1,175	1,164	1,159	1,148	1,181	1,162	1,187	1,192	1,188	1,187	1,194
Toowoomba ..	..	1,253	1,256	1,253	1,219	1,163	1,166	1,142	1,126	1,138	1,165	1,156	1,175	1,195	1,178	1,183	1,184	1,170	1,198	1,210	1,251
Rockhampton ..	..	1,240	1,238	1,231	1,228	1,156	1,112	1,099	1,077	1,046	1,049	1,040	1,034	1,017	1,006	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,033	1,037	1,040
Charters Towers ..	..	960	991	941	910	859	859	842	793	804	791	775	754	725	723	727	726	717	717	745	
Warwick ..	..	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,106	1,106	1,073	1,050	1,050	1,047	1,034	1,015	1,015	1,027	1,038	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,130	1,130	
Weighted Average—Queensland ..	..	1,416	1,316	1,263	1,236	1,196	1,194	1,173	1,140	1,154	1,147	1,136	1,132	1,123	1,146	1,132	1,152	1,155	1,164	1,167	1,176

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—Housing—All Houses—*continued.*
Weighted Average—See Capital in 1931 = 1,000.

Town.	1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide	1,539	1,509	1,464	1,376	1,332	1,256	1,196	1,175	1,145	1,134	1,131	1,123	1,133	1,136	1,142	1,138	1,146	1,145	1,130	1,138
Kalgoorlie, &c.	1,679	651	633	625	629	602	603	601	612	614	615	615	615	615	615	620	626	626	626	626
Port Pirie	1,046	1,056	1,078	1,070	1,067	1,039	1,014	995	973	972	958	943	946	945	945	945	945	945	945	942
Mount Gambier	1,893	893	893	890	890	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880
Peterborough	1,238	1,249	1,241	1,218	1,161	1,124	1,100	1,087	1,084	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	
Weighted Average—	1,491	1,445	1,405	1,325	1,285	1,215	1,160	1,140	1,112	1,102	1,099	1,094	1,101	1,104	1,104	1,105	1,103	1,103	1,104	1,112
South Australia																				
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c.	1,431	1,425	1,411	1,361	1,364	1,337	1,288	1,225	1,195	1,178	1,166	1,170	1,163	1,165	1,166	1,160	1,154	1,165	1,150	1,150
Kalgoorlie, &c.	1,720	1,729	1,745	1,744	1,754	1,803	1,868	1,902	1,955	1,943	1,943	1,943	1,943	1,943	1,943	1,943	1,935	1,944	1,944	1,944
Northam	1,155	1,155	1,105	1,103	1,047	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,039	1,038	1,046	1,053
Bunbury	1,110	1,139	1,103	1,198	1,208	1,206	1,239	1,161	1,152	1,166	1,147	1,149	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,161	1,172	1,150	1,148	1,156
Geraldton																				
Weighted Average—	1,332	1,329	1,321	1,278	1,282	1,264	1,230	1,170	1,159	1,155	1,145	1,149	1,144	1,147	1,151	1,150	1,145	1,158	1,158	1,147
Western Australia																				
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart	1,581	1,582	1,573	1,535	1,518	1,512	1,473	1,463	1,449	1,444	1,456	1,451	1,448	1,446	1,447	1,445	1,445	1,439	1,433	1,441
Taunton	1,411	1,414	1,382	1,382	1,358	1,358	1,348	1,327	1,322	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,330	1,330	1,330	1,337
Burnie	1,420	1,247	1,225	1,104	1,150	1,139	1,122	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
Devonport	1,281	1,271	1,272	1,271	1,282	1,272	1,242	1,242	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,210
Queenstown	781	798	798	801	842	854	854	854	898	907	914	914	914	914	914	920	920	938	938	938
Weighted Average—	1,477	1,478	1,465	1,426	1,420	1,393	1,384	1,371	1,380	1,374	1,370	1,371	1,372	1,371	1,370	1,370	1,365	1,356	1,362	1,362
Weighted Average—	1,687	1,662	1,606	1,550	1,510	1,464	1,424	1,367	1,355	1,344	1,333	1,326	1,325	1,323	1,323	1,328	1,339	1,342	1,343	1,343
Thirty Towns																				
Weighted Average—	1,752	1,724	1,662	1,600	1,557	1,507	1,464	1,406	1,391	1,376	1,367	1,359	1,357	1,354	1,355	1,357	1,360	1,365	1,367	1,368
Weighted Capital Cities																				

SECTION VII.—continued.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Food, Groceries and Rent—All Houses.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney ..	1,851	1,836	1,776	1,704	1,661	1,621	1,571	1,530	1,534	1,522	1,502	1,474	1,436	1,448	1,434	1,456	1,465	1,470	1,482	
Newcastle ..	1,713	1,692	1,641	1,572	1,550	1,513	1,451	1,385	1,397	1,385	1,382	1,346	1,316	1,321	1,341	1,342	1,355	1,370	1,381	1,394
Broken Hill ..	1,719	1,710	1,634	1,581	1,537	1,511	1,435	1,379	1,393	1,377	1,385	1,322	1,290	1,296	1,288	1,295	1,311	1,342	1,356	1,364
Goulburn ..	1,852	1,813	1,750	1,617	1,571	1,540	1,481	1,433	1,438	1,458	1,451	1,422	1,388	1,390	1,380	1,407	1,424	1,426	1,428	1,302
Bathurst ..	1,593	1,584	1,543	1,492	1,465	1,402	1,343	1,339	1,335	1,313	1,279	1,252	1,264	1,289	1,282	1,299	1,300	1,283		
Weighted Average—New South Wales ..	1,834	1,819	1,759	1,687	1,646	1,607	1,555	1,512	1,516	1,504	1,487	1,457	1,420	1,421	1,433	1,421	1,442	1,454	1,460	1,471

VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne ..	1,733	1,723	1,667	1,565	1,519	1,457	1,411	1,405	1,417	1,392	1,369	1,332	1,294	1,307	1,332	1,343	1,335	1,364	1,375	1,392
Ballarat ..	1,579	1,576	1,542	1,455	1,420	1,371	1,339	1,327	1,350	1,322	1,304	1,279	1,256	1,268	1,291	1,292	1,305	1,333	1,326	1,338
Bendigo ..	1,577	1,576	1,525	1,428	1,389	1,330	1,297	1,294	1,286	1,274	1,259	1,220	1,196	1,200	1,225	1,224	1,245	1,282	1,291	1,293
Geelong ..	1,635	1,624	1,577	1,503	1,459	1,420	1,399	1,407	1,410	1,400	1,383	1,342	1,312	1,323	1,348	1,342	1,369	1,360	1,373	
Warrnambool ..	1,618	1,623	1,588	1,547	1,484	1,435	1,424	1,438	1,447	1,437	1,424	1,393	1,334	1,346	1,374	1,369	1,374	1,411	1,405	1,420
Weighted Average—Victoria ..	1,717	1,707	1,653	1,554	1,507	1,448	1,404	1,398	1,409	1,385	1,363	1,327	1,290	1,303	1,327	1,337	1,331	1,362	1,370	1,387

QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane ..	1,554	1,461	1,406	1,342	1,343	1,333	1,293	1,289	1,289	1,269	1,246	1,229	1,199	1,215	1,214	1,228	1,245	1,256	1,254	1,260
Toowoomba ..	1,453	1,427	1,396	1,337	1,324	1,286	1,246	1,251	1,251	1,260	1,239	1,219	1,195	1,188	1,199	1,202	1,226	1,222	1,250	
Rockhampton ..	1,536	1,484	1,455	1,397	1,392	1,350	1,318	1,327	1,318	1,290	1,263	1,244	1,204	1,210	1,207	1,215	1,243	1,228	1,235	
Charters Towers ..	1,485	1,465	1,362	1,321	1,318	1,277	1,265	1,276	1,277	1,257	1,230	1,213	1,164	1,148	1,128	1,130	1,145	1,153	1,139	1,155
Warwick ..	1,431	1,406	1,375	1,314	1,311	1,288	1,261	1,267	1,249	1,247	1,226	1,210	1,175	1,186	1,184	1,187	1,189	1,199	1,225	1,228
Weighted Average—Queensland ..	1,539	1,459	1,407	1,345	1,345	1,330	1,289	1,288	1,288	1,269	1,246	1,228	1,197	1,210	1,209	1,219	1,234	1,250	1,247	1,255

SECTION VII.—continued.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT—ALL HOUSES—continued.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide ..	1,689	1,655	1,563	1,466	1,427	1,370	1,286	1,280	1,299	1,289	1,258	1,218	1,210	1,234	1,249	1,245	1,268	1,297	1,258	1,275
Kadina, &c. ..	1,423	1,406	1,350	1,261	1,237	1,192	1,115	1,126	1,166	1,157	1,146	1,103	1,086	1,094	1,105	1,130	1,157	1,132	1,145	1,145
Port Pirie ..	1,559	1,559	1,494	1,429	1,396	1,341	1,276	1,272	1,299	1,280	1,250	1,199	1,178	1,171	1,179	1,172	1,200	1,241	1,222	1,239
Mount Gambier ..	1,401	1,353	1,333	1,274	1,202	1,181	1,167	1,174	1,208	1,201	1,182	1,164	1,153	1,152	1,154	1,154	1,170	1,153	1,176	1,293
Peterborough ..	1,668	1,660	1,608	1,501	1,438	1,393	1,322	1,334	1,343	1,319	1,296	1,262	1,254	1,260	1,267	1,270	1,287	1,305	1,278	1,268
Weighted Average—South Australia ..	1,669	1,637	1,549	1,453	1,414	1,359	1,277	1,272	1,292	1,282	1,252	1,212	1,203	1,225	1,239	1,235	1,258	1,289	1,251	1,268
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c. ..	1,660	1,651	1,581	1,470	1,484	1,461	1,379	1,339	1,361	1,363	1,316	1,277	1,250	1,293	1,273	1,268	1,299	1,346	1,331	1,326
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,525	1,554	1,530	1,391	1,376	1,390	1,386	1,403	1,435	1,469	1,450	1,431	1,412	1,431	1,437	1,436	1,459	1,535	1,536	1,533
Northam ..	1,599	1,609	1,557	1,446	1,401	1,360	1,328	1,319	1,317	1,343	1,319	1,274	1,246	1,278	1,263	1,268	1,300	1,345	1,330	1,319
Bunbury ..	1,575	1,574	1,510	1,384	1,360	1,352	1,301	1,261	1,245	1,270	1,254	1,230	1,192	1,229	1,232	1,223	1,255	1,299	1,281	1,276
Geraldton ..	1,621	1,630	1,615	1,488	1,484	1,481	1,458	1,424	1,421	1,427	1,372	1,300	1,250	1,271	1,278	1,277	1,282	1,344	1,350	1,351
Weighted Average—Western Australia ..	1,642	1,638	1,575	1,460	1,469	1,450	1,379	1,345	1,367	1,373	1,330	1,292	1,265	1,305	1,289	1,284	1,314	1,359	1,345	1,340
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart ..	1,687	1,685	1,651	1,564	1,534	1,491	1,431	1,433	1,453	1,456	1,427	1,410	1,367	1,381	1,411	1,395	1,375	1,417	1,430	1,450
Launceston ..	1,602	1,590	1,558	1,495	1,465	1,428	1,391	1,378	1,387	1,377	1,352	1,334	1,307	1,319	1,332	1,317	1,311	1,357	1,354	1,371
Burnie ..	1,589	1,606	1,563	1,466	1,389	1,365	1,337	1,340	1,370	1,347	1,320	1,297	1,259	1,265	1,255	1,242	1,229	1,294	1,319	1,319
Devonport ..	1,539	1,535	1,510	1,441	1,423	1,374	1,342	1,357	1,395	1,382	1,335	1,328	1,294	1,302	1,295	1,298	1,282	1,332	1,345	1,365
Queenstown ..	1,404	1,469	1,458	1,405	1,374	1,327	1,300	1,315	1,331	1,329	1,321	1,317	1,291	1,307	1,303	1,300	1,303	1,337	1,341	1,344
Weighted Average—Tasmania ..	1,644	1,640	1,608	1,529	1,498	1,457	1,407	1,406	1,424	1,422	1,394	1,377	1,340	1,352	1,374	1,359	1,345	1,388	1,395	1,413
Weighted Average—Thirty Towns ..	1,731	1,711	1,651	1,566	1,531	1,487	1,435	1,414	1,423	1,409	1,386	1,354	1,321	1,332	1,345	1,344	1,355	1,380	1,380	1,392
Weighted Average—Six Capital Cities ..	1,752	1,730	1,668	1,582	1,546	1,501	1,447	1,425	1,435	1,419	1,395	1,363	1,330	1,342	1,355	1,354	1,365	1,387	1,387	1,400

SECTION VII.—continued.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—Annual Figures—1901 to 1934. The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six capital cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Sydney ..	917	936	989	1,156	1,783	2,148	1,898	1,703	1,820	1,732	1,795	1,867	1,846	1,826	1,948	1,759	1,567	1,524	1,430	1,475
Melbourne ..	965	925	935	1,091	1,620	2,056	1,901	1,644	1,802	1,684	1,748	1,774	1,732	1,684	1,795	1,632	1,414	1,355	1,273	1,337
Brisbane ..	965	947	1,018	1,078	1,762	2,052	1,812	1,608	1,693	1,690	1,734	1,788	1,680	1,671	1,701	1,508	1,392	1,320	1,250	1,300
Adelaide ..	1,028	951	1,020	1,215	1,719	2,132	1,906	1,723	1,823	1,791	1,840	1,860	1,841	1,775	1,887	1,674	1,411	1,361	1,308	1,370
Perth ..	1,184	1,197	1,346	1,302	1,772	2,050	1,995	1,776	1,828	1,801	1,938	1,866	1,796	1,882	1,938	1,719	1,494	1,438	1,352	1,442
Hobart ..	1,011	1,010	1,058	1,212	1,748	2,104	2,025	1,794	1,863	1,849	1,810	1,868	1,788	1,727	1,833	1,702	1,459	1,425	1,354	1,405
Weighted Average— Six Capitals ..	972	955	1,000	1,144	1,716	2,101	1,902	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,829	1,789	1,761	1,866	1,682	1,477	1,425	1,342	1,400

HOUSING—ALL HOUSES.

Sydney ..	858	911	1,090	1,279	1,289	1,415	1,474	1,535	1,617	1,687	1,729	1,813	1,808	1,857	1,870	1,839	1,637	1,486	1,457	1,460
Melbourne ..	733	804	970	1,126	1,283	1,405	1,502	1,597	1,672	1,729	1,742	1,839	1,850	1,835	1,856	1,729	1,497	1,412	1,394	1,411
Brisbane ..	488	575	767	882	983	1,001	1,079	1,205	1,247	1,242	1,251	1,459	1,480	1,487	1,505	1,344	1,204	1,171	1,170	1,190
Adelaide ..	629	812	1,112	1,040	1,108	1,216	1,289	1,360	1,450	1,551	1,565	1,553	1,601	1,665	1,607	1,477	1,240	1,134	1,137	1,140
Perth ..	801	684	810	914	916	996	1,055	1,092	1,124	1,134	1,154	1,316	1,331	1,382	1,395	1,407	1,304	1,177	1,166	1,159
Hobart ..	667	708	805	914	1,134	1,373	1,440	1,445	1,602	1,665	1,634	1,603	1,565	1,580	1,568	1,492	1,455	1,447	1,440	1,440
Weighted Average— Six Capitals ..	751	816	1,000	1,135	1,215	1,333	1,404	1,480	1,551	1,609	1,632	1,725	1,734	1,758	1,760	1,685	1,483	1,374	1,356	1,365

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—COMBINED.

Sydney ..	893	926	1,031	1,206	1,580	1,847	1,724	1,634	1,737	1,714	1,761	1,844	1,830	1,839	1,916	1,792	1,596	1,508	1,439	1,468
Melbourne ..	870	875	950	1,105	1,481	1,788	1,737	1,625	1,749	1,703	1,745	1,801	1,781	1,746	1,812	1,672	1,448	1,378	1,319	1,367
Brisbane ..	769	794	915	997	1,442	1,645	1,511	1,442	1,510	1,506	1,535	1,653	1,598	1,595	1,620	1,441	1,315	1,258	1,214	1,254
Adelaide ..	864	804	1,058	1,143	1,468	1,756	1,653	1,574	1,670	1,663	1,727	1,739	1,742	1,730	1,772	1,593	1,341	1,266	1,235	1,275
Perth ..	1,027	986	1,126	1,243	1,420	1,617	1,609	1,495	1,538	1,580	1,616	1,640	1,605	1,677	1,715	1,591	1,416	1,329	1,271	1,326
Hobart ..	869	886	954	1,090	1,496	1,837	1,785	1,651	1,756	1,773	1,738	1,778	1,712	1,661	1,729	1,647	1,472	1,437	1,389	1,418
Weighted Average— Six Capitals ..	880	897	1,000	1,140	1,510	1,785	1,667	1,600	1,700	1,682	1,722	1,786	1,766	1,760	1,822	1,683	1,479	1,403	1,345	1,385

Section VIII.

Retail Price Index-Numbers.—The "Harvester-All Items" Index.—("D" Series).—The following table gives the equivalent "Harvester" index-numbers for the towns and States shown, derived by applying the variations of the "All Items" index-numbers ("C" Series) to the "All Houses" base index-numbers ("A" Series), in accordance with the Award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration delivered on the 5th May, 1933.

Base.—Relevant "Harvester" Index-Number ("A" Series) for each Town or Combination of Towns affected for 4th Quarter, 1929.(a)

Town.	4th Quarter, 1929 (Base).	4th Quarter, 1933.	1st Quarter, 1934.	2nd Quarter, 1934.	3rd Quarter, 1934.	4th Quarter, 1934.	Year ended— 4th Quarter, 1934.
NEW SOUTH WALES—							
Sydney	1,929	1,490	1,505	1,514	1,514	1,519	1,513
Newcastle	1,769	1,416	1,421	1,439	1,439	1,440	1,435
Broken Hill	1,793	1,423	1,432	1,446	1,448	1,446	1,443
Goulburn	1,926	1,457	1,472	1,486	1,484	1,483	1,481
Bathurst	1,642	1,348	1,359	1,357	1,345	1,350	1,353
Weighted Average—New South Wales	1,910	1,482	1,496	1,505	1,505	1,511	1,504
VICTORIA—							
Melbourne	1,815	1,421	1,410	1,430	1,437	1,444	1,430
Ballarat	1,655	1,325	1,339	1,356	1,349	1,358	1,351
Bendigo	1,659	1,363	1,377	1,394	1,397	1,388	1,389
Geelong	1,734	1,370	1,368	1,389	1,384	1,394	1,384
Warrnambool	1,688	1,433	1,435	1,459	1,454	1,461	1,452
Weighted Average—Victoria	1,799	1,413	1,406	1,425	1,431	1,436	1,425
QUEENSLAND—							
Brisbane	1,624	1,325	1,339	1,344	1,339	1,342	1,341
Toowoomba	1,508	1,284	1,296	1,306	1,284	1,284	1,293
Rockhampton	1,559	1,293	1,307	1,324	1,304	1,302	1,309
Charters Towers	1,539	1,241	1,247	1,249	1,236	1,241	1,243
Warwick	1,495	1,214	1,219	1,224	1,222	1,224	1,222
Weighted Average—Queensland	1,603	1,313	1,327	1,332	1,325	1,327	1,328
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—							
Adelaide	1,755	1,340	1,361	1,381	1,352	1,364	1,365
Kadina, &c.	1,500	1,198	1,209	1,223	1,201	1,206	1,210
Port Pirie	1,621	1,257	1,277	1,300	1,284	1,289	1,288
Mount Gambier	1,406	1,216	1,216	1,224	1,210	1,218	1,217
Peterborough	1,749	1,399	1,390	1,404	1,390	1,397	1,395
Weighted Average—South Australia	1,736	1,330	1,350	1,370	1,343	1,355	1,355
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—							
Perth, &c.	1,678	1,325	1,341	1,369	1,359	1,357	1,357
Kalgoorlie	1,579	1,440	1,450	1,507	1,504	1,506	1,492
Northam	1,633	1,289	1,305	1,329	1,321	1,313	1,317
Bunbury	1,586	1,333	1,352	1,378	1,369	1,369	1,367
Geraldton	1,629	1,316	1,319	1,352	1,350	1,350	1,343
Weighted Average—Western Australia	1,663	1,336	1,352	1,374	1,366	1,365	1,364
TASMANIA—							
Hobart	1,740	1,439	1,429	1,458	1,460	1,476	1,456
Launceston	1,668	1,408	1,408	1,435	1,428	1,439	1,428
Burnie	1,669	1,323	1,317	1,358	1,353	1,363	1,348
Devonport	1,635	1,335	1,338	1,354	1,361	1,373	1,357
Queenstown	1,520	1,356	1,356	1,375	1,373	1,378	1,371
Weighted Average—Tasmania	1,704	1,417	1,412	1,440	1,440	1,452	1,436
Weighted Average—30 Towns	1,803	1,415	1,422	1,437	1,436	1,441	1,434
Weighted Average—6 Capitals	1,825	1,424	1,431	1,445	1,445	1,450	1,443

(a) For explanation of this Index, see p. 17 of this Report.

NOTE.—The "Powers" $\frac{1}{3}$ s. for any town may be varied by the ratio which its "base" index-number (4th Quarter, 1929) bears to that of the period required.

Section IX.

COMPARATIVE INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

* Base of Each Section—Weighted Average for Six Capitals 1911 = 1,000.

Period.	Food and Grocer- ies.	Rent.		Food and Rent.		All Items of House- hold Ex- penditure.	Whole- sale Prices Mel- bourne.	Nominal Wages Adult Males.	Real Wages. (b)	Percentage of Unemploy- ment among Trade Unionists.
		All Houses.	4 and 5 Rooms.	All Houses.	4 and 5 Rooms.					
Year—										%
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(a) 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4.7
1914 ..	1,144	1,135	1,082	1,140	1,121	1,140	1,149	1,081	948	8.3
1921 ..	1,902	1,404	1,410	1,697	1,717	1,680	1,903	1,826	1,076	11.2
1928 ..	1,761	1,758	1,743	1,700	1,755	1,675	1,792	1,903	1,115	10.8
1929 ..	1,866	1,760	1,754	1,822	1,824	1,713	1,803	1,972	1,082	11.1
1930 ..	1,682	1,685	1,711	1,683	1,693	1,618	1,596	1,939	1,152	19.3
1931 ..	1,477	1,483	1,473	1,479	1,475	1,448	1,428	1,752	1,185	27.4
1932 ..	1,425	1,374	1,330	1,403	1,390	1,377	1,411	1,639	1,168	29.0
1933 ..	1,342	1,356	1,314	1,345	1,329	1,335	1,409	1,584	1,178	25.1
1934 ..	1,397	1,365	1,324	1,385	1,371	1,355	1,468	1,590	1,148	20.5
Quarter—										
1924..										
1st	1,740	1,610	1,619	1,686	1,694	(c)	1,880	1,840	1,092	8.3
2nd	"	1,706	1,619	1,619	1,670	1,674	(c)	1,848	1,840	1,02
3rd	"	1,705	1,630	1,635	1,674	1,679	(c)	1,866	1,839	1,099
4th	"									
1925..										
1st Qtr.	1,737	1,633	1,644	1,694	1,702	1,642	1,848	1,840	1,086	9.3
2nd "	1,784	1,633	1,647	1,722	1,733	1,654	1,826	1,846	1,072	10.2
3rd "	1,810	1,622	1,044	1,732	1,747	1,662	1,847	1,869	1,079	7.9
4th "	1,810	1,640	1,653	1,740	1,751	1,661	1,856	1,887	1,084	8.1
1926..										
1st Qtr.	1,808	1,710	1,670	1,771	1,756	1,667	1,841	1,892	1,068	8.2
2nd "	1,888	1,727	1,679	1,822	1,810	1,799	1,892	1,904	1,045	6.7
3rd "	1,820	1,726	1,678	1,781	1,766	1,675	1,832	1,922	1,079	7.6
4th "	1,803	1,726	1,680	1,771	1,757	1,669	1,764	1,938	1,094	5.7
1927..										
1st Qtr.	1,782	1,723	1,673	1,758	1,741	1,656	1,737	1,944	1,106	5.9
2nd "	1,758	1,721	1,678	1,743	1,728	1,648	1,743	1,942	1,114	6.4
3rd "	1,794	1,746	1,690	1,774	1,755	1,666	1,882	1,944	1,096	6.7
4th "	1,820	1,746	1,694	1,789	1,773	1,678	1,904	1,955	1,093	8.9
1928..										
1st Qtr.	1,771	1,765	1,744	1,768	1,761	1,675	1,840	1,966	1,112	10.7
2nd "	1,784	1,760	1,745	1,774	1,769	1,684	1,820	1,963	1,107	11.3
3rd "	1,745	1,752	1,741	1,748	1,744	1,670	1,764	1,963	1,123	11.4
4th "	1,746	1,752	1,742	1,749	1,744	1,670	1,744	1,959	1,120	9.9
1929..										
1st. Qtr.	1,850	1,763	1,758	1,820	1,821	1,713	1,788	1,958	1,076	9.3
2nd "	1,865	1,759	1,753	1,821	1,823	1,713	1,794	1,977	1,086	10.0
3rd "	1,867	1,761	1,754	1,823	1,824	1,713	1,834	1,979	1,086	12.1
4th "	1,873	1,755	1,751	1,825	1,827	1,712	1,799	1,974	1,082	13.1
1930..										
1st Qtr.	1,751	1,752	1,782	1,752	1,763	1,670	1,680	1,973	1,126	14.6
2nd "	1,734	1,724	1,744	1,730	1,738	1,653	1,667	1,956	1,131	18.3
3rd "	1,673	1,662	1,692	1,668	1,607	1,599	1,939	1,162	20.5	
4th "	1,568	1,600	1,625	1,582	1,590	1,542	1,438	1,887	1,193	23.4
1931..										
1st Qtr.	1,538	1,557	1,560	1,546	1,546	1,500	1,453	1,814	1,173	25.8
2nd "	1,496	1,507	1,501	1,498	1,498	1,464	1,437	1,764	1,175	27.6
3rd "	1,435	1,464	1,447	1,447	1,439	1,423	1,400	1,735	1,199	28.3
4th "	1,439	1,406	1,382	1,425	1,418	1,400	1,418	1,694	1,189	28.0
1932..										
1st Qtr.	1,465	1,391	1,358	1,435	1,425	1,403	1,434	1,680	1,171	28.3
2nd "	1,448	1,378	1,419	1,409	1,389	1,410	1,672	1,178	1,086	30.0
3rd "	1,416	1,367	1,327	1,395	1,381	1,370	1,418	1,608	1,153	29.6
4th "	1,369	1,359	1,314	1,363	1,346	1,346	1,384	1,597	1,172	28.1
1933..										
1st Qtr.	1,317	1,357	1,318	1,330	1,314	1,327	1,336	1,585	1,102	26.5
2nd "	1,337	1,354	1,314	1,342	1,326	1,334	1,401	1,595	1,189	25.7
3rd "	1,359	1,355	1,311	1,355	1,339	1,340	1,467	1,587	1,171	25.1
4th "	1,355	1,357	1,311	1,354	1,336	1,337	1,432	1,570	1,160	23.0
1934..										
1st Qtr.	1,371	1,360	1,315	1,365	1,348	1,344	1,456	1,572	1,152	21.9
2nd "	1,404	1,365	1,319	1,387	1,371	1,358	1,463	1,592	1,148	20.9
3rd "	1,401	1,367	1,331	1,387	1,375	1,357	1,492	1,596	1,151	20.4
4th "	1,422	1,368	1,332	1,400	1,388	1,361	1,459	1,599	1,142	18.8
1935..										
1st Qtr.	1,420	1,374	1,356	1,401	1,396	1,368	1,451	1,604	1,145	18.6
2nd "	1,425	1,381	1,363	1,407	1,371	1,456	1,460	1,605	1,141	17.8

(a) Taken back from true base (November, 1914=1,000) by means of the Food and Rent (All Houses) Index.

(b) Calculated by Food and Rent (All Houses) Index.

(c) Not available.

The index-numbers given in the separate columns of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show, for example, the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since the cost in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

